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ACADEMIC ARBATOV DISCUSSES U.S. OUTLOOK ON WAR

PM071125 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent D. Yakushkin: "A time To Decide" -- date, place not specified]

[Text] [Yakushkin] For many years, Georgiy Arkadyevich, you have been engaged in the study of Soviet-American relations. What would you single out as their specific feature in the mid-eighties?

[Arbatov] I would say we are experiencing a moment in the history of relations between our countries when it is clearer than ever before that it is necessary to make a decisive turn toward the normalization of relations, the ending of the arms race, and detente. On the other hand, there is a great danger that such a turn will not take place, and then a very serious threat to the international situation will arise.

We have reached the stage where delaying positive solutions to problems whose solutions are due or overdue could in itself lead to a situation where the elaboration of an arms limitation and reduction agreement, which is in any case complex, will become practically impossible.

Take, for instance, just one aspect of the agreements to be concluded -- their verification; after all, nobody will sign a treaty without the possibility of verification. Yet weapons systems that will make this problem insoluble are already being commissioned. For instance, cruise missiles are relatively small in size, and it is impossible to establish how many there are and whether they are on a particular ship. Moreover, the Americans intend to equip some of these missiles with conventional warheads and some with nuclear warheads. How can this be verified?

The new weapons will make it extremely difficult to even define the military-strategic balance. And what complex problems would be created by the appearance of the ABM defense systems with space-based components that the United States is now planning!

[Yakushkin] One can understand the full complexity of the present situation and the difficult [neprostoy] nature of the forthcoming talks. All the same, very many people have a great desire to see practical developments toward finally lessening tension.

[Arbatov] Yes, there is a great desire for this, and it is attainable. After all, the prevention of war is in the interests of all the world's people equally.

It is another matter that it has happened more than once in history that people, and whole states, have acted against their own interests, either failing to fully understand them, or because they were pushed into it by different interests which, in the final analysis, were incomparably more trivial. Such conduct, which is contrary to the true national interests of the United States itself, is evidently characteristic of Washington's policy today.

It is not long since the accord was reached in Geneva on the start of talks on a whole range of questions connected with nuclear and space arms. However, in these few weeks, the American side has taken a whole series of steps which provide food for serious thought: Does the present administration really want to achieve an accord on arms limitation and reduction at all?

How can the desire to achieve progress at the talks be reconciled with the government's publication of an official document on the eve of the start of the talks containing the false accusation that the Soviet Union has supposedly violated arms limitation agreements signed earlier? This can only be regarded as a conscious, deliberate attempt to sow doubt as to whether the USSR is an honest partner, and at the same time, to justify in advance their own negative stance at the actual talks. Can the new bout of hysterical anti-Sovietism and anticommunism expressed in Secretary of State G. Shultz' recent speech really be compatible with the desire to hold talks honestly, in a spirit of good will?

Another aspect is the attempt to use the very fact of the talks to exert pressure on the American Congress with a view to obtaining larger appropriations for military programs, including programs on which it has hitherto displayed caution and has to some extent delayed. Is not this an example of cynicism -- using an accord on the start of talks in order to build up armaments?

[Yakushkin] What, in your view, has changed in the public's attitude toward such questions as the success or failure of the talks, the threat of nuclear war, and world events in general?

[Arbatov] I would say that the first half of the eighties has been marked by a major -- one might even say dramatic -- stepping up of the antinuclear, antiwar movement. That is understandable: During this period there has been a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of American policy and detente has given way to the growth of tension.

Something else has also happened: very broad circles of people in all countries have begun to form a much clearer idea of the threat represented by nuclear war. I think two new factors have played a part here. First, there is what the physicians' movement has told the world. Soviet and American physicians started this movement, and now it has become international. The physicians have stated that in the event of a nuclear war, they will not be able to give people any real help, that in medical terms, nuclear war is an incurable disease. Only one means of salvation is possible -- prophylaxis, that is, the prevention of war. That was a principled conclusion. It came from representatives of a highly esteemed profession, people who must be believed. The second thing is the scientists' conclusions about the so-called nuclear winter, conclusions which even people who are far from inclined toward peaceability have been unable to refute. The idea is that given a large number of nuclear explosions and the resulting conflagrations, such vast quantities of smoke, dust, and small particles will rise into the atmosphere that they will block out the sun's rays and lead to a sharp fall in temperature, and for a very long period. This will destroy plant life, and then everything living -- or rather, everything that remains alive after the nuclear explosions.

Today we can see that very broad circles have been involved in the antiwar movement. Formerly it was mainly progressive or liberal minded people who shared antinuclear sentiments. Now the picture has changed. Americans, including many conservatively-minded Americans, are realizing that nuclear war threatens everyone in the same way.

I remember the following episode. In early spring 1982, I was invited to give a lecture in a small, although well-known college in Iowa. I have to say that the present administration was very inhospitable toward me. On a previous trip, they had shortened the term of my visa to prevent me from participating in a major television discussion that had been publicized in advance. On this occasion, they gave me a visa on condition that I would have no contact with representatives of the media.

The college students learned all this from the press, and I was deeply touched when they organized a meeting. It was already dark and the lines of young men and women stretched for several hundred meters on both sides of the road; they were carrying lighted candles and singing a song celebrating peace. Many were carrying handwritten placards calling for peace and cooperation (some in Russian, several, I must admit, with amusing grammatical errors). I will never forget that moment -- not only touching, but, in that particular situation, politically significant as well.

The world public is far more anxious now than it was before about the economic consequences of the arms race. Its mechanism is such that the United States is spending enormous sums on armaments and making others pay for them. How? Because of military expenditures in the United States, the budget deficit is growing. Discount rates, that is, interest on credit, are increased to cope with it. This contributes to an artifical increase in the dollar rate. One purpose of these manipulations is to ensure the transfer of funds from Western Europe and other states to America, where they give more for credit. Western Europe is suffering greatly as a result, since it is deprived of the opportunity to make the capital investments it requires in order to escape the economic crisis and modernize its industry.

However, the developing countries are in a particularly serious situation, having borrowed when the dollar was cheap and now having to pay their debts with an expensive dollar, and what is more, at a very high rate of interest. The lion's share of their foreign currency revenue goes to interest payments.

In short, a kind of worldwide coalition is taking shape -- a very broad one, including public movements, the governments of many countries, and politicians and public figures advocating detente and the normalization of the situation.

[Yakushkin] Can you give us any examples of selfless struggle for peace.

[Arbatov] I don't really want to name names here, because by naming some you unintentionally overlook others. The peace struggle has many outstanding representatives and even heroes, above all, working people. The outcome of this struggle is decided not so much by the heroism of individuals as by the obstinate struggle of thousands and even millions of people.

I remember the beginning of the phusicians' movement, when they decided to tell the truth about the consequences of nuclear war. Their first meeting was in the spring of 1981 not far from Washington.

The physicians feared political persecution which, of course, could have damaged each of them personally. However, they consciously took the risk, although -- I remember this very vividly -- they were extremely anxious that someone might suspect them of becoming involved in politics. I remember telling them that struggling for peace without politics is the same as performing an appendectomy without a scalpel. But, of course, they were engaged in real politics -- the politics of peace.

How times change! this movement of physicians for peace has now acquired such prestige that it can no longer be intimidated by the reproach that it is dabbling in politics. I believe that moral condemnation would now be directed more against the physician who opposes political actions in favor of peace.

Nor can one fail to mention the political courage of important statesmen and public figures who boldly and consistently act for peace, unafraid of slander or intrigues. One such man is Willi Brandt, the prominent public figure and former FRG chancellor. He made a major contribution to detente in the seventies. He still actively supports peace today.

I should also like to mention the authors of the "Delhi Declaration" who put forward an impassioned appeal for peace and disarmament in January this year -- President Alfonsin (Argentina), President de la Madrid (Mexico), President Nyerere (Tanzania), and Prime Minister R. Gandhi (India), Prime Minister Palme (Sweden), and Prime Minister Papandreou (Greece).

[Yakushkin] There are those who passionately fight for peace. However, there are also their opponents -- the enemies of peace. Could you give us a general picture of these people? What are their distinguishing features? What motivates them?

[Arbatov] The changes that have taken place in the social consciousness have meant that there are now very few people who decide to openly preach nuclear war. This does not mean that no one is thinking seriously about it. For example, in America in 1980 and 1981, many people spoke publicly about the possibility of waging a limited nuclear war, including a war in the European "theater", and about the U.S. need to have the ability to wage a "protracted" nuclear war and to "win" it. The U.S. political vocabulary now avoids such expressions. However, that does not mean that the ideas themselves are no longer part of U.S. policy.

But what are these people hoping to achieve? They include adventurists and people who believe that the arms race and political blackmail will go unpunished and that they can indefinitely balance on the very edge of the abyss -- just to strike a political and economic blow against the Soviet Union.

There are also undoubtedly many cynics who simply think of nothing but profits and strengthening their political positions and their influence in society by fanning war hysteria and the arms race. I primarily have in mind the so-called military-industrial complex.

It is more difficult to draw a generalized picture of the typical representative of all these circles since we are dealing with very diverse people. I shall try, however, although as far as present-day America is concerned, we are dealing with not one, but two types of people. One type is, comparatively speaking, not old (I wanted to say young, but then I remembered that I am talking to a Komsomol newspaper correspondent), as a rule 35-40 years old, let's say, with perfectly satisfactory background, who has never seen war and, if faced with direct danger, blood, and death would most probably turn out a coward. He adheres to anticommunist, anti-Soviet beliefs, but is motivated not so much by his convictions as by careerism. He has gambled on getting to the top by playing the anti-Soviet card and fanning the hysteria surrounding the threat of war.

Quite a few such people are to be found in the U.S. Administration now. And, what is more, in high posts -- as deputy secretaries and even secretaries and as members of Congress. They are also to be found among journalists.

Then there is the other type. These are, so to speak, the "old stagers" of the "cold" war and of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism who became quite famous in the fifties and sixties and who would seem to be the first to go into inglorious retirement.

[Yakushkin] We have seen for ourselves that all anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States is primarily designed to din some basic stereotypes into people about the Soviet Union that distort reality. In your view, which of them are the most widespread and ultimately most dangerous for the cause of peace?

[Arbatov] I am now most concerned by the attempt to "depersonalize" and "dehumanize" socialism, Soviet society, and the Soviet people and to make the Americans forget that they are dealing with people, albeit different people, and with human beings. This is typical of a propaganda which serves military preparations.

Incidentally, this kind of propaganda is sometimes produced according to formulas that were devised in the direct sense back in fascist Germany. There was the well-known case when President Reagan once cited in a speech a certain work entitled "Ten Precepts of Nikolay Lenin." Yes indeed, Nikolay Lenin. In these "precepts," to which the Soviet Union adheres in the President's opinion, it says that moral norms are no obstacle and that one may use any deception, treachery, or even murder to achieve one's goal.

U.S. journalists began investigating: What kind of work is this? Finally it transpired that it was a propaganda pamphlet produced by Goebbels' department during World War II. Nevertheless, the U.S. President subsequently repeated the same accusations against us, and even now has not retracted them -- either because he has not been told about the true origin of the "precepts" or because this fact was not significant as far as he was concerned.

[Yakushkin] You were a front-line soldier, and no doubt you have formed some kind of personal opinion on what people in the United States know and say about the last war.

[Arbatov] Gunnar Myrdal, the prominent Swedish scientist, said somewhere that the fact that most Americans have no personal memories of the horrors of war represents a "threat to both the United States and the world as a whole." I believe that this is correct. By this I do not mean to say that I want the Americans to have to go through what we went through. No. But, of course, World War II was not a bad time on the whole for the overwhelming majority of Americans. It was a time when the consequences of the dramatic crisis of 1929-32 were finally eliminated. During the war, unemployment disappeared, production rapidly increased, and losses in human lives were small. Moreover, the United States emerged from the war in conditions where all former economic competitors were either crushed or seriously weakened. As a result, most Americans have no profound psychological perception of the problem of war and peace as the most important problem.

However, I do not want to speak only about negative aspects. There are those among the Americans who remember the events of that time very well, and I hope that they will celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory with us.

Remember that moving story of the U.S. veteran Joseph (Polovski). I still have a letter from him which, to be honest, shook me. This man was among the first U.S. soldiers who met our forces on the Elbe. He became ill with cancer. He knew he was dying. And he set about writing letters to many people, including me saying that he wanted to collect enough money to pay for his burial at Torgau, the very place where he first met Soviet soldiers in the distant year 1945.

His request was fulfilled and he was buried with full military honors. Delegations of Soviet and U.S. war veterans attended the funeral.

Probably, the main lesson of the war for Soviet-U.S. relations lies in the fact that we were able, despite all differences, to become allies in the face of a common brutal and dangerous enemy -- Hitlerite Germany and its satellites.

We are now facing an equally dangerous enemy -- this was emphasized in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's recent speech to voters. It is the threat of nuclear war, and in just the same way, to conquer it, joint actions by the USSR and the United States, and all states in general, are necessary.

We all have one great aim. I am sure that virtually every Soviet family is well aware of it. Take my family, which is quite typical of our people. My father went to war when he was 18. I too went to war and became a commander of a battery of "katyushas" when I was 18. We were both lucky and returned from the war alive. My son is now 34 years old. Luckily, he has not had to fight. Nobody will return from a nuclear war, nobody will survive it.

That is why the Soviet peace policy is so important. That is why the people's struggle for peace is so important.

U.S. URGED TO HONOR AGREEMENT ON GENEVA TALKS

LD061344 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- The people of goodwill link with the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms their hopes for the adoption of effective measures to lessen the war threat, reduce tension and strengthen mutual trust among states, the journal "MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN" said in an article headlined "Towards the Talks in Geneva" in its March issue.

The agenda, just as the method of examining and resolving the main questions as a complex, in their inter-relationship, shows that what is meant is a new approach, the start of new talks. It is in this way that the forthcoming negotiations have been summed up also by the American side.

The key link of the talks, the article stressed, is the question of space arms, more precisely, the question of preventing an arms race in outer space.

"Statements are now continuing to be made in the United States and, with the U.S. having set an example, also in some other Western countries, whose aim is to justify the American plans on militarizing outer space, which, should they be implemented, would inevitably spell a new step-up in the arms race, a dangerous impairment of strategic stability and growth of the war threat," the article said.

A kind of symbol of the incumbent U.S. Administration's efforts aiming to militarizing outer space is, as is known, Washington's proclaimed "strategic defense initiative", a plan to develop and build a comprehensive missile defense with space-based elements. Attempts are being made to prove that the fulfillment of this plan will improve the situation, stabilize military equilibrium and create conditions for eliminating nulcear weapons and thus removing the war threat.

The real objective of the comprehensive ABM defense contemplated in the United States and related efforts to militarize outer space is quite different, the article said. It has been conceived as a means of achieving military supremacy for Washington and putting the United States in dominant positions on the world scene.

"The Soviet-U.S. agreement on the talks which will begin on March 12 creates conditions for a serious and fruitful consideration of corresponding questions. It incorporates the only possible scheme in existing conditions to resolve the problem of nuclear and space arms. The thing to be done is to abide by this agreement and honor it in practice in all its parts," the article said in conclusion.

U.S. TRIES TO 'DICTATE' TO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD062157 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Geneva March 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

If partners are marching out of step with the USA, they should alter their step. Washington's representatives firmly adhere to this principle at many international forums. The Geneva conference on disarmament is not an exception.

Throughout February the United States delegation was performing functions of chairman of the conference. While other participants heatedly debated acute problems of arms limitation and reduction, were criticising the stalemate existing in the talks over many years, were making concrete proposals, the U.S. side actually kept mum, apart from a speech of Director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman who came to Geneva for the purpose. He tried unceremoniously to "dictate" to the conference the framework of the talks suiting the USA.

Within a month of work it was clearly manifested that a vast majority of delegations reject the U.S. provisions and demand insistently that the conference should get down to practical discussion of priority items of the agenda, among which an important place is assigned to the question of a ban on nuclear weapon tests. Its importance was pointed out by delegations of Argentina, Mexico, Irdia, Sweden, Kenya, as well as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

At yesterday's meeting new head of the U.S. delegation Donald Lowitz apparently decided to "call the conference to order" again. He declared that Washington regards the test ban only as a "long-term objective," not at all a priority one. At the same time he rejected the theses on the sufficiency of existing technical means of verification and expediency of imposing a moratorium on tests before they are banned by an appropriate international treaty, the theses that enjoy broad support.

However paradoxical, the U.S. representative called other delegations to "respect each other's positions." Going by everything, the U.S. delegation has a lop-sided view of "mutual respect," which causes growing indignation of other participants.

As to the essence of the matter, the head of Bulgaria's delegation Konstantin Tellalov stressed that the ban on nuclear weapon tests would consolidate international security and would promote progress in the sphere of nuclear disarmament by placing a barrier in the way of creation of qualitatively new types of nuclear arms. The latest session of the United Nations General Assembly confirmed that the majority of countries object to the United States attempts at delays about discussing the problem, delays whose purpose is to make possible the continued implementation of new U.S. military programmes.

BOGACHEV: REAGAN'S MX DEPLOYMENT LOGIC 'STRANGE'

LD061612 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev

President Ronald Reagan has demanded that U.S. Congress speed up the allocation of funds for deleloping and deploying MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, which, as is known, are intended primarily for destroying siloes and command posts in a first incapacitating nuclear strike.

In an 18-page report sent to American legislators, the President alleges that the MX missiles, which the White House prefers to call "peace-keepers", are a major element of the American arms control strategy.

With typical disregard for common sense of his audience, Ronald Reagan declared that the deployment of the missiles, each able to carry ten super-accurate nuclear warheads, is aimed chiefly at reaching a fair accord with the Soviet Union on a substantial reduction of nuclear arsenals. Without congressional adoption of the MX programme, the President's report says, the chances to reach an accord with the Soviet Union will be considerably reduced.

The present American Administration's service record shows that President Reagan regards as an indispensable condition for Washington's consent to any new talks on limiting and reducing armaments America's preliminary buildup of these weaponry systems. According to this logic, one may conclude that the disruption by the American side of the series of planned talks on curbing the arms race "benefited" mankind.

According to Reagan, meeting the objective of the Geneva talks -- prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination on earth -- should be started by the deployment of American space armaments in accordance with his "strategic defence initiative" and by the buildup of strategic nuclear systems on earth. It follows from the President's public statements that it is impossible to start talks with a view to achieving new agreements without violating the existing accords, specifically without scrapping the ABM treaty.

The logic is at least strange.

In 1918, the then German emperor Wilhelm II said: If the enemy does not want peace, we should give peace to the entire world, destroying with an iron fist and a red-hot sword those who do not want peace. An observer of the American NEW YORK magazine recently wrote: There is a bitter feeling that Ronald Reagan is too close to repeating the words by the German kaiser.

PRAVDA CITES OPPOSITION IN U.S. TO MX PROGRAM

PM061123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Building Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Mar -- The U.S. Administration is cynically trying to use the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments to justify the buildup of the U.S. strategic potential.

President Reagan has sent Congress a report demanding that it approve appropriations for building a second consignment of 21 ICBM's within the framework of the present fiscal year. Openly mocking logic and common sense, the White House incumbent is alleging that the creation of these first-strike weapons is "a necessary element of U.S. strategy in the field of arms control" which will increase the chances of reaching agreements with the Soviet Union. The report and the President's covering letter stress that the deployment of MX missiles is a component of the program to strengthen the U.S. "nuclear triad," which also provides for the equipping of B-52 strategic bombers with nuclear cruise missiles, the building of new B-1b heavy bombers, and the deployment of submarine-launched Trident II ballistic missiles.

The administration's official appeal to Congress was preceded by the intensive indoctrination of legislators by high-ranking representatives of the administration headed by the President. Over the past few weeks, Reagan has reprimanded the congressmen and senators of both parties literally daily. At these meetings, the White House chief has demanded that congressmen give their unconditional support to the program for the MX missiles and other armaments, including the "strategic defense initiative." U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has actively engaged in "twisting the arms" of the legislators.

On the day the President's report was presented, Pentagon chief C. Weinberger delivered a speech in Washington which categorically demanded that Congress earmark the funds requested by the administration for the production of a further 21 MX missiles.

The While House and the Pentagon are seeking to place a "scientific foundation" under their militarist line in an attempt to persuade the public of the necessity of the course toward building up the arms race and to justify Washington's approach to the talks "from a position of strength." This aim is served in particular by the document that has just been published by the Georgetown University Center of Strategic and International Studies, which alleges that the consolidation of international stability and the reduction of the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war can be achieved... only if virtually all the White House militarist programs are implemented. The authors of the promilitarist work fully supported the idea to create an ABM system with space-based elements and Washington's confrontationist, "strong-arm" course. Observers note that the report was published on the very eve of the Soviet-U. S. talks in Geneva.

The administration's militarist plans for earth and space are meeting with resolute criticism in the United States and other countries. The "stop the MX" coalition, which unites over 90 U.S. public organizations, has come out with the demand that the program to create these first-strike weapons, the MX missiles, be abandoned. Addressing a press conference here held at the coalition's initiative, Congressman W. Green rejected as unsound the administration's claims that this program is essential for the successful holding of the Geneva talks. "The deployment of MX missiles will not help the consolidation of U.S. national security, but on the contrary, will have a destabilizing effect," F. Wertheimer, president of the "Common Cause" public organization, has stated. He pointed out that the Reagan adminstration is deliberately trying to link the forthcoming vote on the MX missiles in Congress with the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. For the White House this is the only remaining opportunity for pushing this MX program through Congress, Wertheimer stressed. MX missiles, Dorothy Ridings, president of the League of Women Voters, noted, are first-strike weapons and have nothing in common with the actual consolidation of U.S. national security. A national public opinion poll conducted by that organization has shown that the majority of Americans do not believe that the creation of MX missiles will reduce the threat of nuclear confrontation, she said, noting that there now exists approximate parity between the USSR and the United States with regard to strategic armaments.

GERASIMOV: U.S. ABM SYSTEM 'WRONG PATH' TO PEACE

LD070121 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 (TASS) -- Even Pentagon experts point out that the planned antimissile defense system would remain surmountable for Soviet weaponry, provided that it did not form part of the accord limiting offensive armaments. Thus they are indirectly admitting the lack of any purely technical solution to the problem of protecting from a nuclear threat, proposing that it should be supplemented by a diplomatic solution, Gennadiy Gerasimov writes in the lastest issue of MOSCOW NEWS.

Thus, following the logic of these considerations, Soviet participation is essential in the American scheme for lowering the level of offensive nuclear armaments while simultaneously designing and increasing defensive arms. But if the aim is declared to be -- as President Ronald Reagan put it -- to turn nuclear weapons into something 'impotent and obsolete,' then there is a simpler, more understandable and cheaper way of achieving it: by lowering the level of nuclear confrontation so far that nuclear armaments are liquidated altogether.

"If the sides agree to reduce nuclear arms by 1,000 units, and both also agree to set up ABM systems with the possibility of yet another 1,000 nuclear weapon units being curtailed, wouldn't it be simpler to agree to reduce this weaponry by 2,000 units from the outset, the author asks. From the Soviet point of view, the American "star wars" plans do not appear to be a desire to rid mankind of a nuclear threat, but like a new attempt to beat the opponent in the nuclear arms race. As in the past, the Soviet side will be forced to adopt retaliatory measures in order to preserve strategic parity.

And here we find the very correlation between space and nuclear armaments, which, according to Andrey Gromyko, expresses the "crux of the matter" with mathematical precision. If the "star wars" plans are cast aside, then there will be a possibility for reaching an agreement on the reduction of nuclear arms. Otherwise, action will provoke reaction, and the arms race will be raised onto a dangerous new level. Furthermore, as a report by concerned American scientists on "ABM systems with space-based elements" points out, "the Soviet response will be cheaper, it will be much more reliable than our defense system, and it will always be in step with the creation of our defense system."

Even those who believe in American good intentions, Gennadiy Gerasimov points out in conclusion, should understand that any attempt to set up an ABM system is the wrong path, and one which adds stimulus to the arms race. There is no military-technical solution to the problem of eliminating the nuclear threat. It can have only a politico-diplomatic solution: Agreement must be reached on nuclear disarmament. As a matter of fact, this was accepted by both the Soviet Union and the United States as the ultimate aim of their joint efforts as they approach the talks in Geneva.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT CP SECRETARIES MEETING

LD070004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast -- announcer-read TASS report]

[Text] A meeting of central committee secretaries of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries on ideology and propaganda took place in Moscow today. Comrade Gorbachev delivered a speech at the opening of the meeting.

Comrade Mikhaylov from the BCP, Comrade Ovari from the MSZMP, Comrade Hoang Tung from the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Herrmann from the SED, Comrade Vignaket from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Comrade Balhaajav from the MPRP, Comrade Bednarski from the PZPR, Comrade Enache from the RCP, Comrade Zimyanin from the CPSU, and Comrade Fojtik from the CPCZ took part in the meeting.

The meeting's participants exchanged views on topical questions of ideological, informative, and propaganda work, primarily in connection with the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist and militarist Germany. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of friendship and unity on the questions discussed.

CUBA'S RISQUET LEADS VISITING PARTY DELEGATION

FL060044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Jorge Risquet, Politburo and Secretariat member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today heading a working delegation from the party.

On the same flight was Cuba's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Lionel Soto, Secretariat member, who is also a member of the delegation.

CEMA ENTERING NEW SOCIALIST INTEGRATION STAGE

LD052351 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Mar (TASS) -- The CEMA countries are embarking on a new stage in the utilization of special purpose programmatic methods of organizing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration. A TASS correspondent was told this at CEMA's International Institute of Economic Problems. Unprecedented in volume and national economic importance, work on the creation of long-term special purpose cooperation programs (LSCP) and their successful implementation in practice have confirmed the effectiveness of the integration mechanism. With the aim of further improving it, by decision of the supreme CEMA organs, the LCSP's are being supplemented by the elaboration of new, long-term, multilateral programs: in the area of supplying the population of CEMA countries with food products; in the rational utilization of energy, fuel and raw materials; in the construction of nuclear power and heat supply stations up to the year 2000. A decision has also been made on elaborating a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress up to the year 2000.

Moreover, a start has been made on introducing in practice of the CEMA organs' multilateral activity special purpose programs on priority problems of cooperation aimed at implementing individual general agreements. Such programs have been prepared in the sphere of a united electronic element base, microprocessors, industrial robots, and color television.

Thus, in the coming years, cooperation will be based upon a complex of long-term multilateral programs within the frameworks of which very important tasks of deepening the integration of the countries of the socialist community will be resolved. They are characterized by a flexible response to the conditions and demands of cooperation. This makes it possible, for example, to eliminate from the programs in good time any measures that turn out to be of little effect in contemporary reproduction conditions.

The introduction of long-term multilateral programs in the practice of the CEMA member-countries' cooperation permits a closer linking-up of the results of the harmonization of economic and scientific-technical policy with the coordination of 5-year plans and the elaboration of priority problems of multilateral cooperation. Joint programs raised over-all efficiency and consistency in resolving problems of deepening integration and permit closer coordination of multilateral and bilateral forms of cooperation.

ACADEMIC DISCUSSES CEMA ENTERPRISES' DIRECT TIES

PM061514 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 3

[A. Polekhin interview with Candidate of Economic Sciences O. Bakovetskiy, senior scientific staffer at the International Institute for Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, under the rubric "Answering Readers' Questions": "Direct Ties" -- first paragraph is SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA introduction]

[Excerpts] The SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA editorial office receives letters from writers asking about the development of direct ties between enterprises and associations in socialist countries. Our correspondent A. Polekhin asked candidate of economic sciences O. Bakovetskiy, senior scientific staffer at the International Institute for Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, to reply.

[Polekhin] Increasing attention has been recently devoted to the subject of direct ties between enterprises in socialist states. Why is this? -- asks A. Sokolov from Zaporozhye.

[Bakovetskiy] The need to develop these ties was stressed at last year's Moscow economic summit conference. Today, the CEMA countries have reached a stage where the problems of the further deepening of cooperation cannot be resolved in practice safely by means of interstate agreements. The solution of many questions linked with the management of integration must take place at the sector, association, or enterprise level by developing direct ties between them. This particularly applies to the deepening of intrasector production sharing, and primarily to such promising areas as the production of energy-, materials-, and labor-saving technology on the basis of the latest scientific achievements.

The producers themselves are in the best position to plan production sharing in all its details and implement it in the production process. They are familiar with all the technical and technological problems arising in production as well as with the economic problems linked with them. It is no accident that the solution of many cooperation questions at the association or enterprise level is much more effective. For example, this applies to the production of new types of output. After all, it is at that level that maneuverable and flexible contacts very different from traditional foreign trade operations are required when innovations are being developed. At the same time, it must be remembered that, under the conditions of a planned economy, direct ties cannot develop efficiently without state control, and that the joint planning activity by fraternal countries cannot be replaced by uncontrolled market ties between autonomous economic organizations. The purpose of these direct ties is not to replace, but to supplement the cooperation of central economic management organs in CEMA countries.

[Polekhin] What are the forms that direct ties can take? This is what interests V. Semenov from Karaganda.

[Bakovetskiy] They can be very varied. The forms and methods of direct cooperation encompass production, scientific, technical, and economic aspects, as well as noneeconomic ones -- social and cultural contacts between countries.

At present, direct ties are maintained by over 4,000 enterprises in CEMA countries. One of the main forms of their legal status is provided by international interdepartmental agreements. They are concluded at the ministry or department level both bilaterally and multilaterally. Direct ties at association, enterprise, or organization levels are established on the basis of economic (civil law) contracts.

[Polekhin] What documents govern direct ties, D. Petrov from Vladimir asks.

[Bakovetskiy] Our country is implementing a package of measures aimed at boosting the activeness of enterprises and associations in developing direct ties. This is particularly helped by the 1981 USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the consolidation and expansion of cooperation in this important sphere. Last year's USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measurs To Create the Necessary Conditions for Developing International Production and Science-and-Production Intrasector Production-Sharing and for Improving Direct Ties Between Ministries, Departments, Associations, Enterprises, and Organizations in the USSR and the Other CEMA Countries" plays a definite role in creating more favorable organizational and -- and this is particularly important -- economic conditions encouraging the development of direct production ties between enterprises in our country and those in the fraternal states.

In particular, the resolution stipulates that Soviet organizations and associations are the basic links implementing direct ties with enterprises and associations in fraternal countries. Their leaders are made personally responsible for ensuring the economic effect of these ties for the Soviet Union and for international intrasector production sharing, as well as for the prompt execution of contractual obligations.

Soviet associations, enterprises, and organizations, the document points out, can -- subject to permission from the appropriate sector ministries -- set up conferences of plenipotentiary representatives of the sides, chief designer councils, and joint collectives (design and technology bureaus and scientific research groups and laboratories). They can also exchange teams and send groups or individual staffers to the relevant country on secondment.

Associations and enterprises have been given the right to independently choose the topical and most promising avenues and subjects of production cooperation. They may (subject to permission from the appropriate ministries) engate in the regular exchange of information on the introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements concerning the production-sharing process and the operational features, quality indicators, and reliability of components, and may also work on standardizing the output being delivered.

[Polekhin] Are any incentives at all planned for participants in these direct production, scientific, and technical contacts, V. Ashimov from Tashkent wants to know.

[Bakovetskiy] Material incentives are necessary in every production activity. This is why economic incentives for participants at all levels -- aimed at encouraging the development of intrasector production-sharing and speeding up the introduction of joint scientific and technical development projects in the national economy -- are highly significant for the development of direct ties.

For this purpose, enterprises and associations create special funds for the development of international intrasector production sharing and make use of material incentives in line with current legislation. It is also planned to set up centralized incentive funds by means of deductions from enterprises under departmental jurisdiction.

It is natural that not even all the provisions contained in the USSR Council of Ministers resolution can cover all the problems linked with the development of direct production ties. At the same time, their consistent implementation will help establish direct ties for the purpose of developing production, scientific, and technical production sharing, which is one of basic ways to further deepen socialist economic integration.

CEMA HOLDS ROUNDTABLE ON ENERGY, RAW MATERIALS

AU070906 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 85 p 6

[Unattributed report: "NOVOSTI International 'Roundtable' Discussion; The Truth of Life Compared to Myths"; capitalized passages published in boldface in original -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] THE SOVIET NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY HAS HELD AN INTERNAL ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION IN WHICH THE PARTICIPANTS EXCHANGED VIEWS ON THE THEME "THE WORLD OF SOCIALISM: MYTHS AND FACTS."

The participants in the discussion were: CEMA Deputy Chairwoman BELANE KADAR (Hungarian People's Republic); VASILE CHRISTOCEA (SR of Romania); Academician MARK MITIN (the USSR), chairman of the Scientific Council for Questions of Ideological Currents Abroad attached to the Soviet Academy of Sciences; Professor VYACHESLAV SYCHOV (USSR), CEMA secretary; and other experts. The meeting, which was opened by PAVEL NAUMOV, chairman of the NOVOSTI leadership, was presided over by IGOR MEDVEDEV, deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI leadership.

The NOVOSTI "roundtable" discussion assessed a complex of topical questions pertaining to the socialist countries' economic cooperation as well as to the role of the socialist economy in the ideological struggle.

FUELS: AN INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

"We have to strive to drive a wedge of dissatisfaction and suspicion between the leaders of various countries of the socialist bloc" -- IGOR MEDVEDEV reminded members of the "roundtable" discussion of this statement by one of the chiefs of the Voice of America. "This is the reason why the bourgeois mass information media are spreading the myth that, allegedly, the Soviet Union has been forcing upon other socialist community countries a way of resolving the energy and raw material problem which, allegedly, suits only itself," he said.

"The energy and raw materials problem has now acquired a global nature. It no longer interests only economists and statesmen, but, as they say in the West, the so-called man in the street as well.

"In the CEMA member-countries, just as throughout the world, problems really do exist with raw materials, fuels, and energy and with the manner of their utilization: The technological development requires increasingly more 'gifts from the earth's womb,' but the deposits are being exhausted and the opening of new ones requires large investments... In short, a problem exists. No one denies it. However, what is important is how this problem is being solved and to whose benefit," said another participant in the discussion, VASILE CHRISTOCEA, Romanian expert. "The most important condition for the economic growth of the CEMA member-countries is to satisfy their energy and raw material needs," he said among other things.

"With this in mind, the CEMA countries are paying particular attention to the fuel-energy and raw material problem. The CEMA member-countries' increased needs in fuels, energy, and raw materials, the uneven occurence of the natural deposits of fuel-energy and raw material resources, and the limited possibilities to increase the extraction of crude oil, gas, and other raw materials in the individual CEMA countries predetermine the international character of the solution of the fuel-energy and raw material problem. An effective solution of this problem is possible on the basis of uniting the effort of the CEMA member-countries, their determination to make in their national and common interests joint use of their natural wealth, and of their material and work resources on the basis of agreed cooperation programs."

NEW GAS PIPELINE -- YAMBURG

The share of gaseous fuels in the economic balance sheet of the CEMA member-countries will markedly increase in the 1980-1990 period. The importance of natural gas as a raw material for the chemical industry will particularly increase. In the NOVOSTI "roundtable" discussion, the following was said on this issue:

In view of the need to increase the deliveries of natural gas, the CEMA member-countries agreed to study a USSR proposal that AFTER 1985, INTERESTED COUNTRIES AND THE USSR JOINTLY CONSTRUCT A NEW GAS PIPILINE FROM THE YAMBURG GAS FIELDS TO THE WESTERN BORDER OF THE USSR.

It is presumed that deliveries to the Eastern European countries via this gas pipeline will TOTAL 20-22 BILLION CUBIC METERS OF NATURAL GAS ANNUALLY!

In the nearest future, the central planning agencies of the CEMA member-countries will discuss specific proposals of the Soviet side for definitely determining conditions for cooperations. The experience acquired by a number of countries points out the effectiveness of the utilization of compressed and liquefied gas as fuel for motor vehicles. A cooperation program elaborated in accordance with long-term comprehensive measures in this sphere envisages that equipment will be jointly developed, and then production of it will begin on the basis of cooperation and specialization, a matter that also applies to pumping stations.

Also important is THE UTILIZATION OF MICROSPHERICAL CATALYSTS FOR A MORE PERFECT PROCESSING OF CRUDE OIL. Long-term comprehensive measures envisage COOPERATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PLANT THAT WOULD BE BUILT IN THE USSR THAT WOULD PRODUCE UP TO 20,000 METRIC TONS OF THESE CATALYSTS ANNUALLY.

The realization of this plan will cover the requirements of the CEMA member-countries for catalysts and make it possible to halt purchases of them in the capitalist countries.

CEMA Secretary VYACHESLAV SYCHOV, speaking about the cooperation of the CEMA member-countries in resolving the fuel-energy problems, noted that what is also involved is the JOINT EXTRACTION OF THE DEPOSITS OF BITUMINOUS COAL FROM THE LUBLIN COAL BASIN IN THE PPR, THE EXPANSION OF THE EXTRACTION OF MANGANESE ORES IN THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, THE MODERNIZATION OF THE COKING-CHEMICAL CAPACITIES IN THE PPR, THE JOINT UTILIZATION OF THE BAUXITE DEPOSITS IN THE SRV, and a number of other projests.

An elaboration of a concept and general scheme for the long-term development of the electrical energy sector within the framework of the United Energy Systems (SES) until the year 2000 and a general agreement on the development of the SES and of program of the construction of nuclear power plants and thermal plants for the same period are planned.

SHCHERBITSKIY, DELEGATION CONTINUE U.S. VISIT

Discussions With Congressmen

LD071150 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 7 TASS -- The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, now on a visit in the United States, continued on Wednesday the exchange of views with a delegation of the House of Representatives of the American Congress. Key problems of our time were discussed: questions of preventing the militarisation of outer space, of the limitation and ending of the arms race. During the discussion many American congressmen, expressing the American people's concern over the tense situation in the world, expressed agreement with the Soviet members of parliament that the easing of international tension, normalisation and improvement of Soviet-American relations is the paramount task at present.

At the same time, in an attempt to sidetrack the discussion from the crux of the problems under discussion, some congressmen permitted themselves crude distortions of the USSR's policy in their statements. Use was made also of known propaganda stereotypes, in particular concerning the so called human rights violations in the Soviet Union. When repulsing these sallies the members of the Soviet delegation qualified them as part of the psychological war conducted by certain circles in the United States against the Soviet Union, as desire to poison the climate of Soviet-American relations and international life as a whole. It is indicative that the American congressmen could not provide a convincing answer to questions put to them about violations of fundamental human rights in the United States.

A press conference was held after the discussion. Speaking at it, the head of the Soviet delegation Vladimir Shcherbitskiy said in part:

During the past three days the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which has come to the United States at the invitation of the American Congress, has discussed with American legislators -- members of the House of Representatives and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate -- a sufficiently wide range of questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. On the whole we are satisifed with the results of the conversations with the American legislators. Of course, we did not agree on everything. But the main result of these meetings is that we jointly reached the common conclusion about the high responsibility of the members of parliament of the USSR and the United States for preserving peace on earth and curbing the arms race.

As has already been reported, the leader of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, made a speech at a meeting with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress. The founder of our state, Vladimir Lenin, bequeathed to us the principle of peaceful coexistence of countries with different socio-economic and political systems. He said: Whatever the differences between us, they should be solved peacefully -- herein is the main point of the principle. In the nuclear age, there is simply no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Recently Konstantin Chernenko clearly formulated our principled and consistent stand in the field of foreign policy.

Firstly: We do not seek any one-sided advantages.

Secondly: We want termination, and not continuation of the arms race.

And thirdly: We want a real reduction in the stockpiled armaments and destruction of a considerable part of them, to begin with, and not the creation of new and new system of weapons. Our ultimate goal in this is full destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere in the world and complete removal of the threat of nuclear war.

An immense responsibility in the attainment of this goal rests with both our countries -- the Soviet Union and the United States, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy stated.

What is needed, in our view, for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations? It is necessary, first of all, that they be not oriented towards confrontation. However, what is being done by the U.S. side in the military field in recent years is regarded by the Soviet Union quite unequivocally. That is an attempt to achieve a decisive military superiority and to ensure conditions which would enable the United States to deliver a first nuclear strike with an eye to impunity.

I shall refer to the so-called "strategic defence initiative". Our attitude to it, I think, is well known to you. We firmly oppose the plans aimed at spreading the arms race to outer space.

The Soviet leadership unswervingly pursues a line towards preventing an arms race in outer space and towards ending it on earth. It was precisely from this principled position that the Soviet Union offered to the United States to enter into new talks on the entire complex of nuclear and space arms.

We regard as fundamentally important the agreement reached at the meeting between Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the agreement which, in our view, opens up an opportunity for serious, resultative talks in Geneva. Of course they will be successful only if the agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks is honoured in every part of it and if the principle of parity and equal security is strictly observed.

IZVESTIYA Correspondents on Visit

PM061509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondents L. Koryavin and A. Palladin: "Parliamentarians' Discussion: USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation in the United States"]

[Text] Washington -- In the history of Soviet-American relations bilateral parliamentary ties occupy a relatively short period -- only 10 years. The first time USSR Supreme Soviet delegates visited the United States was in 1974; there was a return visit to our country by U.S. congressmen a year later. There were another two meetings after that, and now the fifth has begun: After a break of 7 years, a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in the United States.

Business contacts between Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians are important and useful above all because discussions on questions of the further development of bilateral relations and topical problems of international life reveal the real potential for improving mutual understanding and [reveal] a positive shift in mutual relations between the two states. In fact, differences between social systems are not an obstacle to the solution -- by peaceful means and not by force or the threat of force -- of any disputes and differences that arise.

At the very beginning of its stay on U.S. soil, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stated its desire to establish fruitful official contacts with U.S. legislators for the sake of normalizing relations between our two states and for the sake of an overall improvement in the international situation.

...Next to the Capitol, on Independence Avenue, there is one of the Congress buildings, the so-called "Rayburn Building." It was there, at the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, that the first working meeting was held with the U.S. legislators on 4 March. A wide range of questions was discussed, but special attention was devoted to problems of war and peace, questions of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and limiting and reducing armaments.

Deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives T. Foley, Congressmen L. Hamilton, J. Leach, L. Smith, and S. Solarz, and others said that U.S. legislators attach great significance to contacts at various levels between the USSR and the United States, to the strengthening of stable relations between our countries, and to the reduction, in particular through bilateral dialogue, of the risk of confrontation.

Despite the fact that the Washington administration is continuing to overwhelm Congress with military programs of unprecedented dimensions, there is a discernable tendency in the mood of some legislators here toward a more sober assessment of the consequences of the unbridled escalation of the arms race, and there is a sense of alarm at the threat posed by the course of accelerating militarist preparations which the Washington administration is now aiming to extend to space as well. The other day, over 100 congressmen appealed to the White House head to suspend tests of antisatellite weapons which the Pentagon, in its quest for military superiority, wants to use in order to gain a foothold in space.

At the same time, many U.S. legislators still share the White House's bellicose aspirations or have been hyponotized by the "peace from a position of strength" formula.

There were supporters of these plans among the members of the House of Representatives who participated in the 4 March discussion with the Soviet parliamentary delegation. Reiterating what are known to be false claims about the militarization of space being innocuous, a number of U.S. legislators advocated the implementation of these dangerous plans.

Against that background, the pronouncements by the Soviet parliamentarians sounded particularly convincing. Displaying genuine commitment to strengthening peace and international security, they revealed the true nature of Washington's plans to spread the arms race to space. It was stressed that these plans and the buildup of nuclear arsenals on earth pose a threat to mankind and to the United States itself. At the same time, the attention of the U.S. participants in the discussion was drawn to the obvious discrepancy between the recent plethora of pronouncements by U.S. officials and the task of creating a favorable atmosphere for the upcoming Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on space and nuclear armaments, a task that meets both countries' interests. It is necessary, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members stressed, to unswervingly observe the spirit and letter of the 8 January Geneva joint Soviet-American statement on the subject and objectives of the aforementioned talks.

Speaking during the discussion, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said that the main efforts of the USSR and the United States should be directed toward averting through joint efforts the threat of nuclear war. We believe, he said, that this must be done by preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

As is known, Soviet-American talks will soon begin on these questions in Geneva, the Soviet delegation head continued.

That is why we ought to look for ways and means of creating a favorable atmosphere for the talks. We assume that the U.S. Congress knows that the Soviet Union has put forward a number of measures that could considerably promote the success of the talks and the achievement of the ultimate aim of our efforts -- the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

Statements by K.U. Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have specifically mentioned such steps as the reaching of an agreement between the USSR and the United States to adhere in their relations to certain norms; bringing into effect the 1974 treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests and the 1976 treaty between the USSR and the United States on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes; resuming and bringing to a conclusion talks (they were being held jointly with Britain) aimed at elaborating a treaty on the total and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests; and freezing the nuclear arsenals of all the nuclear powers, with the Soviet Union and the United States taking the initiative in that area. Without doubt, U.S. willingness to follow the Soviet example and pledge not to use nuclear weapons first would be a major contribution to the strengthening of trust between our countries and would reduce the nuclear danger.

We also attach importance to the development of multifaceted contacts with the United States in the spheres of science, technology, culture and mutually advantageous trade. Unfortunately, the United States, especially in recent years, has seen trade as an element of political pressure on us. Consequently, the situation is worse than ever before because the foundation of trade relations remains patently discriminatory. Obviously, we would like to hear our U.S. colleagues' opinion on these matters. In other words, we would like to know what your attitude is toward them and what possibilities you see of finding practical solutions in order to strengthen peace and international security.

On looking back over the majority of Soviet-American relations, one is bound to pick out the very important period of the combat alliance in the joint struggle within the framework of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. This was talked about in the "Rayburn Building" by the representatives of the Soviet people, who made unparalleled sacrifices in the struggle against the common enemy and who are well aware of the real value of peace. This was also mentioned by U.S. congressmen during the discussion. T. Lantos, member of the U.S. House of Representatives stressed that "Americans pay tribute to Soviet people's heroism during the war." The period of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and allied relations between the USSR and the United States was cited as a graphic example of the way the great powers can cooperate in safeguarding international security.

Today, on the threshold of a significant event -- the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism -- the appeal to history is important and symbolic. The peoples must not forget the horrors of the last war so they can prevent the outbreak of a new world catastrophe that would be even more devastating in its consequences.

This has also been discussed at the important forum that is taking place in the U.S. capital -- the meeting between Soviet and U.S. parliamentarians.

U.S. SENATE VOTES TO CUT MILITARY SPENDING

LD061239 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 6 TASS -- The U.S. Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee has voted 18-4 in favour of a 79-billion-dollar reduction in the administration-planned military expenditures over the next three years. The senators recommended that appropriations to the Pentagon for the 1986 financial year be frozen at current levels after adjusting for inflation.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency stresses that the results of voting in the Senate budget [as received] have become "the first formal indication of the widespread dissatisfaction in Congress" over Reagan's proposed fiscal 1986 budget which envisages, in particular, a 30,000-million-dollar increase in military spending and a simultaneous cut in social programs by almost 40,000 million dollars.

U.S. THREATENS TO BREAK OFF TIES WITH NICARAGUA

LD061532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The Reagan administration is doing its utmost to wreck all efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of crises in Central America. It is openly preparing for large-scale armed aggression in the region. Regan, the White House chief of staff, has confirmed that the administration is studying the question of breaking off diplomatic relations with the Sandinist government and setting up a Nicaraguan government in exile. Such a move would be tantamount to starting direct U.S. armed intervention against that country.

ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVES AIMS DURING CRAXI VISIT

LD062101 Moscow TASS in English 2039 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Washington March 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov writes:

The chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Bettino Craxi, who is on an official visit here, conducted talks with prominent figures in the United States Administration. He had a meeting with Secretary of State Shultz and then was received at the White House by President Reagan.

Commenting on these meetings observers stress that the Reagan administration has achieved the aims it has set to itself on the eve of Craxi's visit -- by way of powerful pressure to bind Italy still more firmly to Washington's aggressive militaristic chariot. The talks with Crazi have confirmed that Italy is a stable and very reliable ally of the United States, it was stated by an administration spokesman.

This was stated also by President Reagan himself. When speaking after the meeting with the Italian premier he noted first of all that Craxi had confirmed his country's continued firm resolve concerning the deployment of intermediate range missiles. In other words, the White House has made Craxi confirm his government's intention further to ignore the demands of the Italian people to renounce the dangerous plans of deploying American nuclear cruise missiles in Italy. President Reagan said that firm agreement had been reached during the talks on the question of continuing work within the framework of the so called "strategic defence initiative" of the United States which, as is known, is directed at the militarisation of outer space.

In practical terms there was full unity of views of the sides also on questions of the international situation, in partiuclar, in the approach to the explosive situation in the Middle East.

U.S. 'CRUDE PRESSURE' ON NEW ZEALAND VIEWED

LD060611 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1716 GMT 5 Mar 85

[From the "Internatinal Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin, with commentary By Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] According to news agency reports, it has been decided to postpone the talks between the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, planned for Canberra in July of this year. They are held on a regular basis within the framework of the ANZUS military bloc. I ask my colleague, Vladimir Beloshapko, to comment on this report.

Crisis: With this word the REUTER agency described the situation in ANZUS. It was caused by the decision of the New Zealand Labor government to ban American ships carrying nuclear weapons or with nuclear propulsion systems from calling at the country's ports. I remind you that this step was taken in fulfillment of Labor's election pledges and in accordance with the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the New Zealanders who advocate a nuclear-free status for their country. The Lange government has taken into consideration the will of its own people, but not the point of view of the senior partner in the bloc. Although Wellington is giving the assurance that it does not intend to leave ANZUS and that it would like to continue maintaining close links with Washington, including also in the miltiary field, the American Administration decided to take the disobedient ally in hand. Sanctions came upon it thick and fast: ANZUS maneuvers were canceled, New Zealand observers were not invited to other maneuvers, the exchange of military information was suspended and now talks have been postponed. The aim is to show New Zealand that it has lost trust and to intimidate it by saying that in case its security is threatened, by the way, this threat only exists in he imagination of American strategists, Wellington will be unable to count on Washington's support.

Prime Minister Lange was made to understand clearly that trade and economic punishments are also not ruled out. This is a matter, in particular, of a possible cancellation of trade privileges for New Zealand with the United States. In doing this the White House is unequivocally hinting that at the end of March the agreement regulating the export to the United States of New Zealand wool and other agricultural products expires. The refusal to renew it is fraught with serious losses for New Zealand's farmers. Briefly, one gets the impression that in its attempts to tame New Zealand the White House has plumbed the depths, right up to removing the recalcitrant government. The United States deliberately wants to curtail its long-term relations with our country in the hope that there will be a new government in New Zealand that will permit nuclear weapons on its territory, Prime Minister Lange stated in Los Angeles.

What explains such crude pressure by Washington?

In the American capital they declare that Wellington's actions threaten serious troubles for the American military strategy in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. Washington is afraid, the influential magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT writes in this connection, that the New Zealand Government's position is strengthening antinuclear moods in Australia and also on the island states of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. The crisis in ANZUS, the magazine continues, can provoke repercussions in Japan and Western Europe. In other words, in New Zealand's dissidence Washington sees a threat to its predominant position in the global system of imperialist blocs and groupings.

Such repeated commissions of this offense, in its view, can provoke an antinuclear chain reaction among its allies, for it is well known that there exists serious opposition to U.S. plans to saturate Western Europe with nuclear weapons and that the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones in various areas of the world is widening. Will New Zealand's example not be followed by other countries? This is what Washington is afraid of. This is why it is taking such pains to teach New Zealand a good lesson.

Will that country's government succeed in withstanding to the end the United States' crude pressure? Only time can answer this question.

U.S. INDIAN OCEAN 'STRONGHOLD' CAUSES CONCERN

LD040709 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- "The just-ended international week of action for turning the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a peace zone had demonstrated the peoples' aspiration to avert the war menace and create a climate that would facilitate the development of economic and cultural relations," the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. It was noted at functions held within the week framework, the newspaper points out, that "American imperialism poses a real threat to coastal states and all of mankind by continuing the escalation of its military presence in that part of the world."

The newspaper recalls that the United States has by now established in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf thirty military bases, concentrated 1,500 warplanes, 80 ships and a large contingent of its interventionist Rapid Deployment Force.

The creation of the Pentagon's stronghold in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, PRAVDA observes, give rise to serious concern for the coastal states and an overwhelming majority of U.N. member countries. The latest session of the U.N. General Assembly decided to convene in Colombo not later than the first half of the next year a conference to work out an international agreement on turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. "Already now, before the convocation of the forum," the newspaper writes, "it would be sensible to refrain from holding large naval exercises in the region and from expanding and modernizing military bases of all states whose ships sail in the Indian Ocean. Such an approach would meet the vital interests of the peoples inhabiting the region, the interests of strengthening peace on earth."

PRC NPC DELEGATION VISITS FACTORY, EXHIBITION

OW062126 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The Chinese NPC [National People's Congress] delegation is continuing its visit to the Soviet Union. On 5 March the delegation visited a color television tube factory in Moscow, a major Soviet enterprise producing color television tubes. The Chinese guests then visited an exhibition of Soviet economic achievements, where they familiarized themselves with the development of Soviet agricultural and industrial integrated organizations and the system of training professional technical personnel for the Soviet national economy.

Zhang Chengxian, head of the Chinese delegation and member of the PRC NPC Standing Committee, wrote an inscription in the guest book at the exhibition hall, wishing the Soviet people greater successes in developing the national economy.

PRAVDA NOTES AGRICULTURE REPORT BY PRC'S WAN LI

PM061317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Report Published"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar -- The Chinese press has published a report which Wan Li, vice premier of the PRC State Council, delivered at an all-China conference on agriculture. The report, explaining the new guidelines for agrarian policy in China, has been made the basis of CPC Central Committee directives on work in the countryside this year.

While evaluating highly the results of agricultural transformations in the country, at the same time Wan Li emphasized the need to "see soberly" that China remains "a rather poor and backward state." The vice premier rated the survival of "old habits and ideas," the weakness of the sectoral structure of agriculture, and underestimation of the importance of developing rural industry as among the chief problems of the contemporary Chinese countryside. Wan Li pointed out that the state will be unable to increase investments in agriculture significantly in the next few years and advocated encouraging various forms of using private funds and peasants' savings.

The report emphasizes that the development of commodity production and market regulation in the Chinese countryside is setting "a whole series of new questions and contradictions" for the country. The need to strengthen and improve party and state leadership of work in the countryside was emphasized here.

The publication of the speech by the vice premier of the PRC State Council is designed to provide additional substantiation for the present agricultural policy, which, as reported in the Chinese press, is encourntering "misunderstanding" in a number of places.

ZIMYANIN DISCUSSES TRADE WITH MONGOLIA'S RAGCHA

PM061303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 5 March Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with T. Ragcha, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Some questions of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries were discussed during the talks.

SOUTH KOREA FREES KIM TAE-CHUNG FROM HOUSE ARREST

SK070858 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Forced to accept the demand of the social circles of South Korea, the Seoul regime today freed Kim Tae-chung, a prominent opposition activist, from house arrest. He has been under house arrest since he returned home from political asylum on the eve of the National Assembly election. Kim Tae-chung has also been deprived of the right to participate in political activities, to run as a candidate for the National Assembly, and to become a member of a political party.

Like other opposition activists in South Korea, Kim Tae-chung is demanding the release of political prisoners and the establishment of democratic order in the country.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS STATE HONORS TO JAPANESE

LD061324 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- The president of the association for Japanese-Soviet trade, Sheichi Yokokawa, and the vice-president of the Japan-USSR society, Muraichi Horie, have been each awarded with the Order of Peoples' Friendship, under a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The high awards were conferred on them for their big contributions to the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union.

DELEGATION VISITS INDIA FOR TALKS ON AIRCRAFT

LD061001 Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 6 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by the USSR Minister of the Aircraft Industry Ivan Silayev arrived here today at the invitation of India's Minister of Defense P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Soviet delegation will take part in the talks on a further development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and India in the sphere of the aircraft construction.

PRC SAID AIDING PAKISTAN TO MAKE NUCLEAR BOMB

PM051445 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" report: "Newspaper Report"]

[Text] "Pakistan's Nuclear Bomb and China" is the title used by the Indian HINDUSTAN TIMES newspaper for a commentator's article devoted to Pakistani-Chinese nuclear cooperation. Citing information from Western sources, the author writes, in particular, that "China has put secret information relating to the design of a nuclear bomb at Pakistan's disposal, thus enabling it to create a nuclear arsenal without having to carry out a test of the explosive nuclear device and risk confrontation with the United States." In the commentator's opinion, by supplying Islamabad with nuclear technology, China is seeking to ensure that "Pakistan fills a gap in the doctrine of presenting a nuclear deterrent to the USSR in Southeast [as published] Asia."

TASS ON SECOND STAGE OF PAKISTANI ELECTIONS

LD011945 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 1 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi March 1 TASS -- The second stage of the so-called "general elections" in Pakistan has ended in balloting to the Legislative Assemblies of four provinces. As was in the course of the "elections" to the National Assembly held earlier, an atmosphere of mass repressions against the advocates of democratic reforms prevailed in that country. According to the Indian PTI news agency, about 2,000 leaders and activists of the movement for the restoration of democracy opposing the Ziaul Haq dictatorship were arrested on the eve of the elections.

Karachi, Rawalpindi and other major cities of Pakistan were on the polling day a scene of mass rallies of protest against the political farce called "general elections". According to the Indian press, political figures objectionable to the dictatorship were barred from voting, that is why an overwhelming majority of the candidates running to the National Assembly and the Legislative Assemblies are loyal supporters of Ziaul Haq.

Washington March 1 TASS -- The UPI news agency reported that a wave of actions of protest has swept Pakistan. They were timed to the "elections" to the legislative assemblies of four provinces held by the military authorities. The biggest mass rally sponsored by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, has been held in Lahore, the administrative centre of Punjab Province. Its participants demanded the restoration of democracy in the country and release of all political prisoners. Reinforced police duty details truncheoned demonstrators and arrested their organizers. As a result of the brutal repressions staged by the "arms of law" all over the country, six persons were killed, 26 injured and about one hundred put behind the prison bars.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS KRAGUJEVAC FACTORY IN SFRY

LD062247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Correspondent Aleksandre Shakhin report from Belgrade]

[Text] A contribution to the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, that is what the Belgrade newspapers are writing about the current visit here by Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. During the visit there have been talks with leaders of the Republic of Serbia. The great importance of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, which is being marked this year, was noted.

Comrade Vorotnikov noted the great contribution made by the peoples of Yugoslavia to the defeat of fascism. The friendship and mutual support of the peoples of our countries, he said, were tempered in the crucible of joint struggle. The Yugoslav leaders stressed that the people here placed a high value on the USSR's role in achieving victory over fascism and on the combat cooperation between the Red Army and Yugoslavia's people's liberation army. Particular attention was paid to economic cooperation between the RSFSR and Serbia, the two largest republics in our respective countries. It was pointed out that there are considerable opportunities for deepening contacts in various spheres.

Today the guests from the USSR visited the town of Kragujevac, the center of Yugoslavia's automobile industry. Here at the Crvena Zastava works, dozens of types of parts are produced within the cooperation framework for the Volga car factory in Tolyatti for our Zhigulis. This is a very specific manifestation of the business links between the RSFSR and Serbia. During the visit new prospects are being determined for this cooperation.

Here I would like to quote the newspaper POLITIKA. Writing about Comrade Vorotnikov's visit, it says that it is taking place in a very warm atmosphere, which in general characterizes the traditionally friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR.

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARY AT FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD062316 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Soviet-Hungarian consultations on disarmament and other international issues have been held in the USSR Foreign Ministry. Taking part in the consultation were Petrovskiy, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry; Ferenic Somogyi, head of the department dealing with international organizations of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry; and competent Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries.

Ferenc Somogyi was received by Boris Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

CZECHOSLOVAK CULTURE DAYS CELEBRATED IN USSR

LD070021 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Mar 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Czechoslovak Culture Days have ended in the USSR. They were devoted to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the fraternal country from fascist occupiers. A concluding concert was held in Moscow today.

On the same day Comrade Demichev received Comrade Klusak, CSSR minister of culture. In a conversation held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, they discussed the further development of cultural ties between the two countries.

A conversation between Comrade Zimyanin and Comrade Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship. The great importance of cultural ties in the development and consolidation of all-around Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation was noted.

CPCZ'S Havlin, Demichev Comment

LD070048 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Our Moscow correspondent Stefan Babiak interviewed Josef Havlin, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the close of the Czechoslovak Culture Days in the Soviet Union.

[Begin recording] [Babiak] Comrade Secretary, our Culture Days in the Soviet Union have ended. How would you evaluate them?

[Havlin] Our homeland's Culture Days in the Soviet Union truly ended very successfully, but the invasion, so to speak, of our culture of the Soviet Union is not over and will not end. The works of our artists will continue to be heard in their theaters, radio and television. [words indistinct] And I think that during the 10 Culture Days the political content and results could be seen. We (?did not) have the opportunity (?to see more than) a handful of works of our artists but we were glad to see them taking part in the basic work with the people they met, with the artists of the Soviet Union. Everywhere they went, they (?saw more effectively) Soviet reality, and this is very valuable and right now very necessary.

[Babiak] Within the framework of the Culture Days, our delegation had talks with Soviet representatives. What do you think of results?

[Havlin] We had the opportunity to talk here in Moscow, and I talked in Leningrad and [two place names indistinct], and with our comrades in other towns of the Soviet Union, and I think that we have thus fulfilled our mission and our goals: to discuss with the comrades in the Soviet Union a number of practical questions which concern culture but have a wider significance, and of course to evaluate the possibility of further widening relations in culture, education, science, or (?some) political questions, because it is important [words indistinct]. In the cultural and artistic sphere it is important to always look at things from a wider viewpoint and to see the mission of culture from this (?external) position.

[Babiak] In the autumn we will have Soviet Culture Days in Czechoslovakia. Have preparations begun for this event?

[Havlin] I must say that preparations are already very intensive, not only at home but here in the Soviet Union. Comrades are looking for ways to repay the great attention given here to the CSSR's Culture Days. I think that this autumn will certainly be very festive, for we will welcome the Soviet artists with open arms, and the rich bouquets of Soviet art and our art will truly bloom completely and will be received by our people in the same [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Petr Demichev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of culture, gave an interview today to Czechoslovak journalists; our correspondent was among them.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Comrade Minister, how do you evaluate Czechoslovak Culture Days in the Soviet Union?

[Demichev in Russian fading into Czech translation] The Czechoslovak Culture Days were extensive and of a high quality. We consider them a truly important event in our all-around cooperation. They were characterized by a wide range of subjects. I would like to point out that we were visited by the best collectives and exceptional soloists, more than 1,000 artists. An unforgettable impression was made by the opera ensemble of the Prague National Theater, which did works by Bedrich Smetana and an opera by Leos Janacek, as well as Capek's play "Mother." The Soviet people highly appreciated the concert by the Slovak Philharmonic and the performances of the Prague Chamber Ballet and other groups. The Culture Days included more than 10 exhibitions of creative art and other examples from the spheres of science, culture, and education.

The Culture Days were held in 35 towns of all the republics of the union, where they showed all genres and areas of artistic life. I would also like to emphasize the high quality of interpretation characteristic of not just the top collectives. The Soviet public received them with exceptional interest, as confirmed by reports from all Culture Days locations.

I would also like to point out that it was not simply a festival of Czechoslovak art dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascist occupation, but our festival as well. The Soviet people prepared for the parade of Czechoslovak art. One need only recall that over 100 plays by Czech and Slovak authors were put on in 98 theaters and dozens of concerts were held by amateur groups, as well as evening of poetry, literature, and art.

A part of the days which must not be forgotten were fruitful discussions with representatives of creative bodies who evaluated a number of questions, among them work with the young generation of artists.

[Interviewer] What contribution do such events make to the development of the national cultures of our fraternal countries?

[Demichev] First, the Culture Days deepen cooperation in this area. It is not just a case of dialogue about general political questions, of which culture and art undoubtedly form a part. There are also important discussions about professional matters, about matters in the lives of the creative intelligensia. This unquestionably enriches and helps to develop culture and art. It continues the process of mutual interlinking of cultures while preserving deep national traditions. It is a very positive process that definitely bears fruit. Within the framework of Culture Days, the Soviet people had a chance to become familiar with the successes of fraternal Czechoslovakia, which is undoubtedly a contribution to the development of our cultural and artistic life. Meetings have a mutually favorable effect because the Czechoslovak artists had a chance to become familiar with our successes which will in turn enrich their creative work.

Socialist society enables the best national traditions to develop in the area of culture and art. This is not a one-way process, because at the same time it continues the formation of a joint international socialist culture. Close contacts, our joint ideological standpoints based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, unity of tasks and goals, and unity of interest are emerging here. Of course, this fruitful process will continue to develop.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, I would like to thank all the participants in Czechoslovak Culture Days.

I would also like to thank the official delegation headed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, for a wonderful piece of work. I would also like to wish much success to the creative intelligentsia of Socialist Czechoslovakia and the people of your country. [end recording]

CSSR FRIENDSHIP GROUP MARKS ANNIVERSARY

PM061237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Mar -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation in Czechoslovakia of the first organization of friendship with the Soviet Union -- the "Society for Economic and Cultural Rapprochement between Czechoslovakia and the New Russia" -- has been held here. M. Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and representatives of the capital's public participated in it.

Addressing the meeting, M. Jakes evaluated highly the multifaceted activity of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society as the CPCZ's loyal assistant in building a socialist society. History has confirmed, the speaker emphasized, that close class alliance, unbreakable friendship, fraternal unity, and cooperation with the USSR are a reliable guarantee of the existence of a free and happy Czechoslovakia.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its great contribution to strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak public's organized movement for friendship with the Soviet Union, was read out at the ceremonial meeting and greeted with prolonged applause.

GDR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH PATOLICHEV

LD042224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, 4 Mar (ADN) -- Nikolay Patolichev and Horst Soelle, ministers of foreign trade of the USSR and GDR, discussed 1985 trade between their two countries in Moscow today.

The talk centered on increasing mutual deliveries of machinery, plant, and other goods for the intensification of production and the expansion of the fuel and raw materials base, agricultural, and the food industry, and the production of consumer goods.

DANISH MINISTERS' SUPPORT FOR SPACE ARMS VIEWED

PM061301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 Second Edition p 3

[A. Bessonov "Rejoinder": "Trying To Steal the Applause"]

[Text] The Paris newspaper LE MONDE once noted that Danish Foreign Minister U. Ellemann-Jensen often says: "If I had a majority in parliament..." As we know, the present Danish Government does not have a majority in the Folketing (parliament) on foreign policy issues. The opposition, which does have a majority, is called "anti-missile" and "antinuclear." It is the opposition that has adopted resolutions committing the country's government to abstain from financing the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe and to proclaim Denmark nuclear-free not only in peacetime, but also in the event of a "crisis situation" and even in wartime. All those resolutions irritated the Pentagon and NATO Headquarters in Brussels, where Denmakr has long been nicknamed the "sick child of the bloc."

Consequently the representatives of Denmarks's bourgeois government have to seek out every convenient opportunity to justify themselves in some way to their partners in the aggressive bloc and to assure the Americans and all NATO members that they personally had no part in it, that it is all the fault of the "troublemakers in the Folketing." They did such a good job in this respect that they find themselves again precariously in the minority.

For example, when speaking in Rome recently, Ellemann-Jensen stated that Denmark and the entire NATO bloc were obliged to provide finance for the Pentagon's space arms program. Naturally, such support was correctly received in Washington. In Denmark, however, a scandal erupted. The foreign minister's position has nothing in common with the views of the majority of the population or of parliament -- their legitimate representatives, Folketing deputies explain. And in fact many of the Danish minister's colleagues in the West European capitals, who are usually zealous in their support of militarist programs, did not understand Ellemann-Jensen on this occasion.

Then Danish Defense Minister H. Engell joined in, probably in envy of his neighbor on the government front bench. Aware that the latter had already "bagged" the space arms program, Engell decided to support the Pentagon in another "interesting venture" -- chemical weapons production. To this end he recently published an article under the highly significant title "Chemical Weapons Should Prevent Chemical War" in the Danish newspaper JYLLANDS-POSTEN. After noting for decency's sake that the present aim is to "remove all these weapons from the planet by imposing a global ban on their production, stockpiling, and use," the defense minister concluded paradoxically that the West...needs a certain amount of chemical weaponry. Furthermore, he advocated that they should be produced and adopted on the NATO scale. It is to be supposed that this was applauded in the Pentagon...

GROMYKO VISIT TO SPAIN, FUTURE TIES DISCUSSED

PM061034 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Vernikov dispatch: "Spain-USSR: To Develop Dialogue and Cooperation"]

[Text] Madrid -- A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, has ended his official visit to Spain.

The conversations and talks held in the Spanish capital centered on problems perturbing all peoples and states -- after all, the international tension resulting from the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism does not leave anyone unaffected. To curb the arms race and primarily the nuclear arms race, prevent new wars, and block the militarization of space -- are these not questions of life and death for mankind, making all other global problems pale in comparison?

How can the Soviet Union and Spain contribute to the struggle against the threat hanging over the world? The USSR's stance is well known: Our country consistently advocates the prevention of an arms race in space and its cessation on earth. The Spanish Government's decision to maintain the country's nuclear-free status, coupled with the possibility of taking constructive steps to help curb the arms race and reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, constitute a policy which would undoubtedly serve the consolidation of the all-European process of detente.

It was noted during the talks that Soviet-Spanish relations are developing well. Last year's visit by King Juan Carlos of Spain to our country and his meetings and talks with K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were a landmark in their development. Our country invariably advocates broad cooperation with Spain in all spheres where it might be of mutual advantage. Trade, cultural exchanges, and joint scientific and technical projects are called upon to help expand trust and mutual understanding between our countries and -- regardless of their membership of different political and military alliances -- further the cause of detente and cooperation on our continent. Several important documents aimed at the implementation of these principles were signed during the present visit by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko.

The development and deepening of Soviet-Spanish relations will not only benefit the peoples of our two countries but will also become part of the intricate complex of international relations as a whole and will help improve the political climate in Europe. It is no secret, however, that since Spain joined NATO, the country has been subjected to growing pressure from the United States aimed at involving it in joint military programs, fettering it by means of a whole package of contracts for the production and purchase of arms, and preventing the referendum on the country's membership in NATO. Even membership in the Atlantic alliance in itself limits the range of actions on many fundamental questions of war and peace that can be taken by Spain in the international arena.

The USSR's line of cooperation with Spain is based on the fundamental principle of Soviet foreign policy -- the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The strengthening and consolidation of Soviet-Spanish relations will be truly fruitful for peoples in both countries. The present visit by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to Spain is an important step in this direction.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS ANTI-SOVIET 'CAMPAIGN' IN IRAN

PM070715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[P. Nadezhdin article: "Against National Interests; Concerning the Anti-Soviet Campaign in Iran"]

[Text] Many official statements and articles relating to our country and Soviet-Iranian relations have appeared in the Iranian press recently. These articles by no means all follow the same lines. Some of them express interest in the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union, while others contain obvious slander against the Soviet Union and pursue and overtly hostile anti-Soviet line.

Thus the Speaker of the Iranian parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani said at a recent press conference that "considerable potential exists for mutual exchanges." One of the Tehran Foreign Ministry statements spoke of the "Iranian leadership's desire to considerably improve relations with the Soviet Union." Such statements are only to be welcomed, especially if they are backed up by concrete deeds. It is well known that very many opportunities do indeed exist for multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran -- two neighboring states which share a 2,000 km-long border. Exploiting them to the full would undoubtedly accord with the national interests of both countries and peoples.

At the same time, statements, and more importantly, actions directed against this cooperation can do nothing but harm. Essentially, they create intolerable conditions for our cooperation and do in no way tally with the Iranian side's professed desire to expand it. Unfortunately, however, they occur frequently. Thus a leading Iranian figure is intimidating his people with fabrications about a "Soviet threat." The USSR, he claims, "is plotting to destroy the Iranian people, their Islamic revolution, and their Islamic state." It must be plain to anyone with any common sense that all this is pure invention from start to finish. Facts convincingly bear out just the opposite.

It is well known that the Soviet Union welcomed the overthrow of the shah's regime in Iran. The victory of the 1979 revolution paved the way for positive changes in Iranian policy, it expanded the area in which our countries' stances coincide in the international arena, and it created the preconditions for the development of relations between our countries on the basis of the principles of genuine good-neighborliness. It must be borne in mind here that the Soviet Union seeks no advantages in Iran, it has no territorial claims against Iran, and only wants this country to be truly independent and our peoples to live in peace and friendship and to cooperate in their mutual interests.

The Soviet Union's words are not a variance with its deeds. When the shah's throne tottered in the fall of 1978 and reports appeared in the foreign press about a U.S. invasion of that country being prepared, the Soviet state issued a statement on the impermissibility of interference in Iranian affairs. This demarche cooled the ardor of Washington politicians and generals. Later, when the U.S. Government, enraged by its defeat in Iran, imposed an embargo on trade with Iran and U.S. naval ships came close to Iranian shores, threatening invasion, the Soviet Union denounced these actions and granted Iran transit rights accross its territory by water and land. This helped to reduce the damage caused by the U.S. blockade to a considerable degree.

It must, obviously, be mentioned that the Soviet Union has rendered Iran assistance in the development of its national economy for many years. More than 110 various projects have already been commissioned and when projects currently under construction are completed, their number will total almost 160.

Among them is the Isfahan Plant, the country's only ferrous metallurgy enterprise with a complete production cycle. The following figure gives some idea of the scope of Soviet assistance to the development of the Iranian economy: Approximately 80,000 Iranians are employed at enterprises built with our participation and fitted with Soviet equipment.

Pondering these facts, it is not difficult to perceive how different the attitudes of the Soviet Union and the United States to Iran and the Iranian revolution are, and how absurd and insulting are statements on the lines of that made recently by a ranking Iranian official claiming that both countries pursue the same "terrorist" course in the international arena. Naturally, a pronouncement which is so far removed from truth only kindles unfriendly feelings toward our country and foments overt anti-Sovietism. Let me recall that the Iranian authorities unilaterally broke off cultural relations with the USSR, which in effect remain frozen to this day. Diplomatic staff at the Soviet Embassy in Tehran has been reduced. Entry visas have not been granted to Soviet journalists for years.

The so-called "Afghan question," the presence of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan has primarily been used of late to justify these hostile attacks. However facts bear out most convincingly that Iran is one of the countries that hampers the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

The DRA Government addressed proposals to the Governments of Iran and Pakistan. first in May 1980 and then in August 1981, that relations be established and that talks to this end be held, on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, of course. However, Tehran failed to respond to this proposal and, moreover, joined in subversive actions against the Afghan authorities.

It is known, for instance, that in the eastern provinces of Iran, around the city of Mashhad, for example, several combat training centers have been set up which are being used by Afghan counterrevolutionaries. There these counterrevolutionaries are supplied with weapons, forged documents, and money and allowed to cross the border. Certain ranking officials have joined in in these anti-Afghan activities and with their connivance a rally of reactionary Afghan groupings was held in Tehran recently, which described itself as a "seminar on questions of the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan." "Nothing will induce Iran to give up these activities," the Tehran newspaper SOBH-E AZADEGAN wrote inflammatorily.

Judging by reporters from Kabul, the situation on the Iranian-Afghan border has currently deteriorated. A recent report by the BAKHTAR agency said that despite efforts on the part of the Afghan side to reduce tension in border areas, the Iranian authorities have failed to adopt effective measures to stop acts of aggression against the DRA and continue to refuse to take part in settling the border situation.

Naturally, this stance of the Iranian authorities is not conducive to the normalization of the situation and the establishment of relations between Iran and Afghanistan. On the contrary, it hampers progress in this matter. If they really care about the interests of the Afghan people in Tehran, as they claim, it would be sensible if, showing restraint and statesmanship, they considered the peace-loving proposals of the DRA Government in a businesslike manner. The sooner this is done, the more the prospect of the restoration of normal relations between Iran and Afghanistan becomes realistic. As for the presence of the limited Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, it is there at the request of the country's legitimate government which alone can decide whether it is necessary. It will become redundant if Afghanistan is guaranteed that there will be no interference from outside, including from Iranian territory.

The Soviet Union is not indifferent to the policy of the Iranian authorities toward Afghanistan, which the Soviet Union regards as a friendly country. By the same token, we cannot ignore the anti-Soviet attacks that have become more frequent in Tehran and cannot fail to draw the appropriate conclusions from these facts. The hostile campaign against our country hampers the tapping of the extensive opportunities that exist for the development of Soviet-Iranian ties and which, as facts convincingly demonstrate, accord with mutual interests.

As for the objectives of Soviet policy with regard to Iran, they remain unchanged. They are the strengthening of genuine good-neighborliness based on principles of equality and reciprocity.

SYRIA'S AL-SHAR' MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM061006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Stopover"]

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister F. al-Shar' stopped over in Moscow 4 March.

He was met and seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa and other officials.

A friendly talk in which V.P. Polyakov, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, took part was held between M.S. Kapitsa and F. Al-Shar'.

SOUTH AFRICA 'DESTABILIZING' MOZAMBIQUE, ANGOLA

PM011523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 85 First Edition p 5

[Igor Taratun "Commentator's Column": "Source of Tension"]

[Text] Pretoria's actions aimed at destabilizing the situation in Angola and Mozambique have been examined by the session of the OAU Council of Ministers that is now being held. As P. Onu, OAU acting secretary general, has stated, South Africa is undermining all attempts to achieve a peaceful settlement in the region with its actions.

Specifically this concerns agreements reached with South Africa approximately 3 years ago by Angola (the "Lusaka agreements") and Mozambique (the "Nkomati treaty"). The West and, above all, the United States presented this as the beginning of a "new era" in relations between the "Frontline" States and South Africa, which they claim, has replaced the sword with the olive branch.

But as the saying goes "it worked well on paper"... Time passed and it became obvious that Luanda and Maputo were fulfilling their commitments but Pretoria was not. For example, as long ago as late March 1984, South Africa was supposed to have withdrawn all its troops from Angolan territory although they continue to occupy southern parts of the country to this day. The racists are continuing their broad and all-around assistance to the counterrevolutionary grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) with the aim of undermining Angola from within.

Subversive activity is also continuing against Mozambique. Pretoria's cynicism and hypocrisy are displayed particularly clearly here. Under the terms of the "Nkomati treaty," South Africa is obliged to end all support for the terrorists belonging to the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" movement. But it is still supplying them with weapons, ammunition, and equipment. The bandits carry out attacks from bases on South African territory and take refuge there after their acts of sabotage. In view of the evidence, South African Foreign Minister R. Botha officially acknowledged for the first time at a recent press conference that "certain elements" in South Africa "apparently support the Mozambique revels."

The African peoples are becoming increasingly conviced that behind the smokescreen of "peace initiatives," the racists are pursuing their usual policy aimed at destabilizing neighboring progressive states. By using these methods, South Africa hopes to obtain political concessions from them: namely acceptance of South Africa's version of the settlement in Namibia and toleration of the apartheid system. By all accounts, Pretoria has not abandoned its old dream of installing obedient pro-Western regimes in power in the "Frontline" States.

As the OAU Council of Ministers session noted, the racists' intrigues pose a threat not only to the Angolan and Mozambican Governments but to all states on the continent. In this atmosphere, Africa's progressive forces are urging the peoples to step up the struggle against the apartheid system, whose very existence is a source of constant tension in the region.

YAZKULIYEV, DELEGATION CONTINUE URUGUAY VISIT

LD060429 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1108 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 5 March (TASS) -- The visiting USSR delegation led by Bally Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has met with Enrique Iglesias, foreign minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. During the talks, issues affecting the prospects for developing multilateral Soviet-Uruguayan relations were discussed. As E. Iglesias emphasized, there are presently favorable conditions for deepening and expanding links between Uruguay and the USSR.

A cordial meeting took place in Montevideo between the USSR delegation and the leadership of the Uruguayan Communist Party, which was legalized by decree of the new President of the Republic Julio Maria Sanguinetti. Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, expressed profound gratitude to the whole Soviet people, the CPSU, the Central Committee, the Politburo, and to Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary personally, for their support and solidarity with the struggle of the Uruguayan people for freedom and democracy. In the present situation, he emphasized, acting within a coalition of the country's left-wing forces -- the Broad Front -- Uruguayan Communists will work in the name of strengthening the democratization process in the country, and improving the position of the working people.

The USSR ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Yuriy Lebedev, arranged a reception in honor of the Soviet delegation, which arrived in Montevideo to take part in ceremonies to mark Julio Maria Sanguinetti's inauguration as the Republic's president.

NICARAGUAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TOURS MOLDAVIA

LD041508 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Kishinev March 4 TASS -- "The USSR's successes in building communism, in bringing up a new man have always been and will remain an inspiring example for the Nicaraguan people building a democratic society", Socorro Galan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Association for Friendship with the Socialist Countries, said in a TASS interview. S. Galan leads a delegation of the association, who arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and familiarized themselves from February 28 to March 3 with Soviet Moldavia, a republic in the south-west of the USSR.

The guests were received by Nellya Kiriyak, deputy chairman of Moldavia's Council of Ministers, had a meeting at the friendship society and also met with Nicaraguan students under training in Moldavia, visited a number of industrial and agrarian enterprises and cultural centers.

"Our first successes in the homeland's progressive transformation have been achieved under the conditions of the incessant anti-Nicaraguan campaign launched by the current United States Administration", Socorro Galan stressed. "We are forced to defend arms in hand our independence from the encroachments of United States imperialism and internal reaction inspired by it. The aggressive policy of the White House vis-a-vis Nicaragua is accompanied with intensive propaganda activities, one of whose aims is to distort the essence of the USSR's foreign policy manifests itself precisely in this cooperation. The USSR gives us disinterested aid in foodstuffs, medicines and motor vehicles, trains skilled personnel for the young republic. This fraternal support infuses the Nicaraguan people with confidence of the ultimate victory of our revolution".

FEDORCHUK, LIGACHEV ATTEND INTERNAL AFFAIRS MEETING

PM061004 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Interests of Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] An All-Union Conference of Union and Autonomous Republic Ministers of Internal Affairs, Chiefs of Krayispolkom, Oblispolkom, and Transportation Internal Affairs Administrations, Internal Forces, and Teaching Establishments, and Chiefs of Political Sections of the USSR MVD System, which discussed the results of work in 1983-84, was held on 4 March.

A report on the tasks of strengthening socialist law and order and stepping up the struggle against lawbreaking in the light of CPSU Central Committee demands and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directives was delivered by USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk.

A report on measures to strengthen the political and moral state of personnel and to improve educational work in internal affairs organs in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum and subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions was delivered by V.I. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Administration.

USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov spoke at the conference.

Questions of increasing the effectiveness of internal affairs organs' activity aimed at combating crime, strengthening social order and crime prevention, and ensuring unswerving observance of socialist legality in the work of all services and subunits were examined.

Special attention was devoted to the need to step up work to prevent and bring to light crimes in the economic sphere and to ensure the safekeeping of socialist property, above all in the agro-industrial complex, trade, the most important construction projects, transportation, processing projects, and the storage and utilization of fuel and lubricants.

The tasks were set of improving the work of the patrol and post [patrulno-postovoy] service and district police inspectors, stepping up the struggle against hooliganism, parasitism, and speculation, ensuring road traffic safety, monitoring the observance of fire prevention at industrial and agricultural projects and apartment blocks, and to that end strengthening collaboration with the voluntary people's militia.

Questions of the active participation of workers from internal affairs organs in molding in working people high standards of culture and intolerance of antisocial phenomena and improving work with citizens' letters and statements were discussed.

The need to step up the work of rayon and city internal affairs organs, to give them practical help, and to generalize and introduce the positive experience of the best subunits and workers was stressed.

The need to increase professional skills and the level of the personnel's political and moral training, to constantly show concern for young workers and new recruits to the police, and to strengthen in every possible way links with labor collectives and social formations in all areas of operational and service activity was noted. Taking part in the conference's work were Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee;

V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; USSR Minister of Justice B.V. Kravtsov; N.S. Igrunov and P.Ya. Slezko, deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee departments; M.G. Voropayev, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; V.P. Orlov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; senior executives from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

ACADEMICIAN ASSESSES WAYS TO ELIMINATE INEQUALITY

PM061218 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Article by M. Rutkevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Topical Problems of Developed Socialism": "Social Equality and Justice" -- capitalized words printed in boldface]

[Text] "The solution of the whole package of big and complex problems that relate by their origin and nature to given stages of the first phase of communism also constitutes the content of the multifaceted work the party defines as the improvement of the socialism we have built in our country," is how Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in his article "Meeting the Demands of Developed Socialism," defined the essence of our society's present-day tasks, which are ultimately oriented toward achieving social equality.

The process of increasingly fully overcoming the remaining social and class differences and thereby further increasing social equality in the direction of a classless socialist society is characteristic of the social structure of contemporary Soviet society. For example, at the level of working people's material provision the main differences now are no longer between classes, but within them -- between strata of working people with differing skill levels: That is, they are more or less directly dependent on the complexity of work, its conditions, responsibility, and so forth, which is in line with the socialist principle of distribution.

However, the degree of social equality that has been reached does not as yet fully embody the socialist, even less the communist, ideal of equality. There is still a great deal to do to fully embody the theoretical principles of the first phase of communism. Analyzing the differences between the two phases of the future society, K. Marx predicted in his "Critique of the Gotha Program" that in the first phase society can only implement the proletarian ideal of equality in a limited form, as distribution according to labor: "Each individual producer receives back from society, all things taken into account, exactly as much as he himself gives it." Marx describes this equal right as "limited by the bourgeois framework", for people are not equal in their ability to work, nor in the practical embodiment of that ability, nor in family composition either. He notes: "Under socialism an equal right is in substance a right of inequality, as is any right."

In Soviet society, which is in the initial stage of the phase of mature socialism, it is very important to distinguish between those forms of inequality that CORRESPOND WITH the principle of socialism and are therefore generally perceived as JUST for certain conditions, and those which DO NOT ACCORD with these principles and are therefore perceived by the masses to be UNJUST.

The introduction of the evaluations "just" and "unjust" in a description of relationships of equality and inequality under socialism is very important for both theory and practice.

The concept and its underlying sentient and emotional idea of justice has as much of a historical and class basis as the demand for equality. The concept of justice encapsulates a moral and legal concept of what does and does not accord with laws, legal norms and the generally accepted norms of ethics prevailing in society, in other words of what must merit or not merit approval.

The demands for equality put forward at different periods of history by different classes and social movements have always in one way or other appealed to the concept and sense of justice. This also applies completely to the proletarian demand for equality. It appears as just for the working class, and moreover for all working people, since thay adopt it as a position. But the proletarian demand for equality and its moral and legal evluation must be approached HISTORICALLY.

In the work "The State and Revolution" V.I. Lenin, following K. Marx, subjects the difference between the two phases of future society to detailed analysis. Applying and so to speak "fitting" the ideal of communism in its full magnitude to socialism, Lenin expresses the following opinion: "The first phase of communism consequently cannot yet provide justice and equality."

This precept of V.I. Lenin must not be taken out of context and interpreted to mean that there is allegedly no equality and justice in conditions of socialism. A distinction must be made between equality (and justice) at the different stages of development of our society. Lenin goes on to explain the precept I have cited in the following way: "Marx shows the COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT of communist society, which is FORCED first of all to destroy ONLY THAT 'injustice' whereby the means of production are seized by individuals and which IS NOT CAPABLE OF immediately destroying further injustice consisting in the distribution of consumer objects 'according to labor' (and not according to needs)." Consequently, distribution according to labor and the resultant inequality in consumption are seen by Lenin as "unjust" from positions of FUTURE communism, when distribution can be effected according to needs. But, from the viewpoint of implementing the socialist ideal, an equal relationship to the means of production and the receipt of benefits "according to labor" must be seen and are perfectly naturally perceived as just TODAY in the public consciousness.

This ideal has by and large already been implemented in the USSR. Precisely for what reason occurrences of social life where this ideal is violated are seen by public opinion as unjust. Socialism's principle of "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor" is the "main foundation of that social justice that our working class and our people transformed from dream to active reality for the first time in history." In his speech to peoples' control workers K.U. Chernenko stressed particularly that "this principle must be protected and developed."

Protecting this principle means combating any violations of it that contradict the socialist ideal of equality. Developing this principle means continually improving the system of earnings and stepping up the incentive significance of wages as a most important element in the economic machinery. Let us indicate some of the main features in this complex process.

It primarily involves combating violations of the principle of distribution according to labor committed by those elements of society that lead a nonworking way of life and who is one way or another infringe public property (including natural resources) or fellow citizens' personal property. This category includes spongers, bribe-takers poachers, thieves, speculators, "pilferers" and other misappropriators of socialist property, and also absentees, slackers, shoddy workers, and so forth. These people live completely or partially at the expense of society and of conscientious workers. V. Andropov called this phenomenon "a kind of parasitization on the humanism of our system."

The party calls for no instance of individuals permitting themselves to "live beyond their means" -- that is, leading a way of life that is not in line with labor sources of income -- to be left unheeded.

A merciless struggle against such phenomena until they are completely eradicated is one of the most important tasks not just of state and party organs, law and order protection organs, and people's control workers but also of every honest citizen for the sake of the triumph of social justice.

Violations of the socialist principle "according to labor" are also linked with certain shortcomings in the economic machinery, which is still not properly "attuned" to combating slackers, shoddy workers, and idlers, since it permits (on a very considerable scale) the existence of a tendency toward wage leveling. A collective can effectively combat violations of the principle of distribution according to labor only if a loss for the state is also at the same time a loss for the labor collective, that is, if it affects everybody's earnings, including those of conscientious workers. The struggle against wage leveling requires the consistent introduction of financial autonomy at ALL LEVELS OF MANAGEMENT.

Leveling is graphically demonstrated in payment for "just turning up at work," when a worker "does his allotted number of hours" but is not engaged in work. The pay system is not flexible and differentiated enough. Moreover, it does not take account with sufficient precision of differences in a worker's labor contribution compared with the average level of workers of a given category; for instance, a good engineer making a real contribution to technical progress compared with a mediocre specialist.

In present conditions certain forms of social inequality linked with differences in relations of ownership of the means of production have also not been completely overcome. Evaluation of the personal subsidiary plot, which kolkhoz workers and (to a rather lesser degree) workers and employees living in the country and also in worker settlements and on the outskirts of cities must be approached from these positions. It cannot be disregarded that the personal subsidiary plot, being primarily a PERSONAL farm, carries within itself an element of the private farm insofar as the products produced on it are alienated by the producer and reach the market -- either by selling surpluses to the state or consumer cooperatives or by selling these products on the open market (which is traditionally called the kolkhoz market, though kolkhozes hardly take part in trade on it). In selling food surpluses on the market, whose prices for a comparable range of goods are approximately double state prices, the producer's profit is frequently substantially higher than the labor expenditure, especially if you take account of the utilization of state means of production granted at low prices -- water, electricity, and so forth -- and also the feeding of bread, groats, and so forth to livestock and poultry in personal ownership.

Forms of social inequality linked with unequal access for workers and their families to public (kolkhoz) property, including in the use of social consumption funds, have also not yet been completely eliminated. "Illegal" forms of the aforementioned inequality, when for instance assistants in state stores use their official position to sell goods under the counter at a higher price, are perceived a most painful manifestation of violations of social justice.

The growth of social equality is also closely linked with the further rapprochement of the two forms of socialist ownership of the means of production.

Overcoming the remaining differences between the two forms of ownership, and thereby between the two classes of socialist society, will mean the achievement of a mainly classless structure of society under socialism.

Certain remnants of social and class differences -- between people who do physical and those who do mental work, the skilled strata, and living conditions in the city and the country -- will persist. But all of them will be working people in an equal relationship to the means of production, which will be a step forward in the development of socialist equality.

Socialist society sets itself the goal of advancing as rapidly as possible toward fuller social equality and the increasingly full revelation of the abilities of each of its citizens. This is the way to achieve social justice evaluated according to the yardsticks of communist society.

REVIEW LAUDS GROMYKO-EDITED DIPLOMATIC DICTIONARY

PM061325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 3

[G. Musayelyan review of "The Diplomatic Dictionary" under the rubric "Among the Books"]

[Text] Foreign policy problems and major diplomatic events attract heightened interest in our country. This is the result of the steadily increasing role played by international relations in the resolution of fundamental problems facing mankind and of the Soviet people's struggle for peace and international security.

The CPSU attaches paramount importance to the scientific generalization of the practice of foreign policy and the development of international relations. This was mirrored in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and speeches by party and Soviet state leaders. Much fruitful work has been done in this sphere by Soviet scientists. This explains why specialists, lecturers, propagnadists, and, last but not least, the general readership has greeted with such interest the fourth edition of "The Diplomatic Dictionary," compiled by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and edited by A.A. Gromyko, A.G. Kovalev, P.P. Sevostyanov, and S.L. Tikhvinskiy. The first of the dictionary's three volumes was published recently by the USSR Academy of Sciences Nauka Publishing House.

The new edition, substantially revised and enlarged in comparison with the preceding ones, has been compiled on the basis of archive material and various documents and contains a total of over 2,300 articles and terms. It is a kind of foreign policy encyclopedia that provides clear and concise answers to the most diverse questions connected with the theory and history of international relations and the current international situation.

In "The Diplomatic Dictionary" attention is devoted mainly to the all-around elucidation of the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, their major initiatives aimed at ensuring world peace and security, and, above all, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the implementation of the policy of detente and mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

Like past editions, this edition extensively elucidates the foreign policy and diplomatic activity of states in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania and also the activities of national liberation movements in the international arena. The dictionary also contains descriptions of military-political and economic alliances and groupings and critical assessments of the main bourgeois military and foreign policy theories and doctrines.

As for the first volume of "The Diplomatic Dictionary," it contains more than 400 entries consisting of biographical information about Soviet and foreign diplomats, statesmen, and public figures who have made their mark on the history of international and diplomatic relations....

The publication of the new edition of "The Diplomatic Dictionary" has attracted the attention of the general public. Unfortunately, its small print run makes this book difficult to obtain for many people who need it in their daily work.

TRAINING COURSE FOR EDUCATION OFFICIALS HELD

PM061410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Studies"]

[Text] A study course for union republic ministers of education and chairmen of state committees for vocational and technical education, chiefs of kray and oblast public education departments, and chiefs of kray and oblast vocational and technical education administrations has ended at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They studied topical questions of the theory and practice of improving developed socialism and the economic policy, ideological work, and international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in the light of decisions by the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the stipulations and conclusions contained in reports and speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A major part of the study course was devoted to questions of implementing the reform of general educational and vocational schools, raising the standard of education and communist upbringing, radically improving the labor training and vocational orientation of students, and nurturing among young people lofty moral qualities, love for the motherland, and readiness to defend it. The problems of studying the fundamentals of data processing, widely introducing computers in the study process, and ensuring the computer literacy of students in general educational and vocational and technical schools were comprehensively examined during the study course.

The study course participants were addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; USSR Ministers V.P. Yelyutin, S.G. Shcherbalov, and M.S. Shkabardnya; N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; L.A. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; L.I. Shvetsova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; R.G. Yanovskiy, dean of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; Ye.V. Zaytsev, USSR deputy minister of culture; AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova; Colonel General Yu.A. Naumenko, deputy commander in chief of Ground Forces; and R.L. Ashastin, chief of section at the USSR Gosplan.

Creative meetings took place with scientists. The study course participants were addressed by Academician V.V. Raushenbakh of the USSR Academy of Sciences; L.I. Abalkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; and professors from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Reports on practical work to implement the reform of general educational and vocational schools were read by M.A. Orlik, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; I.A. Naumchik, secretary of the Vitebsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom; V.M. Metelkin, secretary of the Magnitogorsk CPSU Grokom; R.Ya. Rukis, chairman of the Latvian SSR's Tsesisskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association; and Yu.D. Mashin, director of Moscow's "Khromatron" plant.

The study course participants exchanged work experience, met with leaders of front-ranking colleges and schools, the best teachers, and production training foremen, and acquainted themselves with the work of Moscow and Moscow Oblast education establishments and enlightenment and vocational education institutions, and also with practical work on instructing students to operate computers and training skilled workers to develop and use new technologies and automated production processes using computers, microprocessors, and robotized systems.

ARKHIPOV, OTHERS SIGN FORMER OFFICIAL'S OBITUARY

PM061012 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Artemiy Ivanovich Alikhanov]

[Excerpts] Artemiy Ivanovich Alikhanov, member of the CPSU since 1943, former deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, personal pensioner of union status, and meritorious construction official [stroitel] of the RSFSR, died suddenly on 3 March 1985 in his 71st year.

He was deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations from 1960 through 1969 and from 1973 through 1984.

From 1969 to 1973 he worked as an adviser on economic questions at the USSR Embassy in India and did great work to develop Soviet-Indian economic and technical cooperation, particularly in the construction of metallurgical plants in Bhilai and Bokaro.

I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, Ya.P. Ryabov, S.V. Chervonenko, M.A. Sergeychik, B.V. Bakin, N.V. Goldin, G.A. Karavayev, A.I. Yashin, S.A. Skachkov, A.I. Kachanov, Yu.P. Grishin, V.Ye. Ivashov, P.Ya. Koshelev, V.I. Litvinenko, V.F. Mordvinov, Ye.I. Osadchuk, N.P. Tolubeyev, N.V. Shestakov, I.A. Kulev, A.Ye. Petrushev, V.S. Shchegolev, A.V. Markov.

TIKHONOV, OTHERS SIGN FORMER MINISTER'S OBITUARY

PM061239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 First Edition p 6

[Excerpts] Mikhail Andrianovich Yevseyenko, eminent organizer of the petroleum industry and of geological exploration work, CPSU member since 1929 and individual union pensioner, died on 2 March 1985 after a long, serious illness.

M.A. Yevseyenko was minister of the petroleum industry in eastern regions of the USSR, minister of construction of petroleum industry enterprises, USSR minister of the petroleum industry, and chairman of the Chechen-Ingush National Economic Council. From 1965 through 1976 he worked as USSR first deputy minister of geology.

N.A. Tikhonov, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.I. Dolgikh, I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, V.E. Dymshits, B.Ye. Shcherbina, I.P. Yastrebov, V.A. Dinkov, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, V.S. Fedorov, A.M. Bybochkin, B.M. Zubarev, L.I. Rovnin, A.A. Ryasnoy, R.A. Sumbatov, V.A. Yarmolyuk, N.A. Udodov, V.A. Nizyev.

MOSCOW PAPER REPORTS KUZNETSOV ELECTION SPEECH

PM281601 Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 17 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report on 16 February meeting between V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and voters of the Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast: "On Behalf of Man, for the Good of Man"]

[Text] All our people's gains under the Communist Party's leadership are organically connected with the activity of the soviets, a powerful tool for building the new life. Embodying the ideals of socialist democracy, our organs of power are an irreplaceable school of political experience for millions of working people. The soviets have an important role in resolving the tasks set by the party: releasing the creative forces of the people's self-management on the widest possible scale, making even fuller use of the very rich potential of Soviet people's power, and consolidating and increasing the successes achieved.

These topics were discussed at a meeting held at the Oktyabr Cultural Complex yesterday between voters of the Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug and Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the okrug's candidate deputy for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The meeting was opened by A.A. Vorontsov, first secretary of the Elektrostal CPSU Gorkom.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Koryagin, the candidate deputy's agent and a worker at the "Elektrostal" Electrometallurgical Plant, described V.V. Kuznetsov's life and work and called on all voters to vote unanimously on election day, February 24, for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by G.M. Korotkov, secretary of the party committee of the No 9 Construction and Installation Production Association; Hero of Socialist Labor V.M. Yarygin, lathe operator at the "Elektrostaltyazhmash" Production Association; Ye. B. Svintsova, teacher at the No 4 Secondary School; Ye. A. Ivanova, a student at the Elektrostal branch of the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, and others.

In their speeches the participants in the meeting said that the working people of Elektrostal City, like all Soviet people, unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy aimed at further improving the people's life and strengthening world peace. The people of Elektrostal have declared their determination to greet the 27th party congress fittingly and achieve new labor successes.

Taking party in the meeting's work were V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; V.S. Pestov, chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom; and officials of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow CPSU Obkom, and Moscow Oblispolkom.

V.V. Kuznetsov was greeted warmly by the meeting participants when he rose to deliver a speech. First, he said, allow me to thank you and all voters of the Elektrostalskiy Electoral Okrug from the bottom of my heart for again nominating me as your RSFSR Supreme Soviet candidate deputy.

I shall always treasure and take pride in your confidence, which I attribute wholly to our glorious Communist Party and its political course. This course is unanimously and fully supported by all our country's working people.

V.V. Kuznetsov went on to express profound gratitude to V.I. Koryagin, his agent, and all the speakers at the meeting for their kind words and good wishes. He stated that he would make every effort to justify the high honor and trust involved in being a deputy to the RSFSR's supreme organ of state power.

I have been linked with your wonderful city for many years, the candidate deputy noted. I hope that the warm and friendly contacts I have established with the working people of Elektrostal, one of the largest industrial centers in the Moscow region, will continue successfully. This can only be a source of joy.

Following a good tradition, V.V. Kuznetsov continued, during election campaigns we sum up the results of past work, outline new tasks, and look to the future. It is a particular feature of the current campaign that it is being held during the period of completion of the 5-year plan and of direct preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The decisions of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his work "Equal to the Demands of Developed Socialism" are exceptionally significant in this context. These documents generalize the main achievements of the party's collective thinking in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, analyze real experience, and outline prospects for further improving the developed socialist society that has been built in our country.

In short, the main outcome of the past years is that the party and the people, steadfastly pursuing the course of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums, are advancing confidently along the path of consolidating our motherland's economic and defense might and increasing Soviet people's well-being, along the path of peace and progress.

The measures adopted on the initiative of the party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with the aim of intensifying production, stepping up scientific and technical progress, strengthening organization, discipline, and order, increasing the demands made on cadres, and improving ideological work are yielding real, tangible results. Year by year our multinational motherland becomes mightier and more beautiful and Soviet people's lives become more secure and richer. Beneficial changes are taking place in literally all spheres of social life.

Our economy has begun to develop more dynamically, and the country's industrial potential is growing. In 1983-1984 as a whole, the volume of production grew by 8.6 percent as against 6.4 percent during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Production efficiency improved, as did the qualitative indicators of production. The years of the 11th 5-Year Plan have been marked by wonderful new labor achievements.

The RSFSR and Moscow Oblast, one of its largest regions, are working at the same smooth pace as the rest of the country, the speaker stressed. The RSFSR's volume of industrial production and labor productivity have increased by over 17 percent in the 5-year period. Over 500 industrial enterprises have been commissioned in this time. Paramount attention is being paid to implementing the program to develop the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Industry in the Moscow region has completed the targets successfully for the production of the most important types of industrial output.

Last year's plan targets for labor productivity were overfulfilled by 1.8 percent.

The industrial enterprises in Elektrostal City have taken a perceptible step forward in raising production efficiency. The fulfillment of the control targets for increasing production volume and labor productivity has been ensured. The "Elektrostal" plant has commissioned the first phase of a unique 350-250-section rolling mill incorporating the advanced achievements of modern metallurgy. All processes there are mechanized and automated. V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the construction workers, workers, engineering and technical staff, and all participants in the construction of this unique project on their wonderful labor victory.

There have been tangible improvements at the "Elektrostaltyazhmash" Production Association, which is taking part in the large-scale economic experiment. Labor productivity has risen, the equipment shift index has increased, contract delivery discipline has improved and output prime costs have fallen. A number of other enterprises, including a book factory and a passenger transport enterprise, completed 1984 with good indicators. On the whole, the candidate deputy noted, there is every reason to express profound gratitude to the city's working people, who have made a weighty contribution to fulfilling the tasks of socialist creation set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

Positive changes are taking place in the agro-industrial complex. Less than 3 years have passed since the food program was approved. This has been a brief but very fruitful period. This is indicated by the fact that many areas achieved good results last year despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions. Positive changes have taken place in stockraising. There have been marked changes in the social reorganization of the countryside.

Rural workers in Moscow Oblast successfully fulfilled the 1984 targets for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat, and eggs. Intensive techniques and progressive forms and methods of labor organization are being actively introduced.

Over 8.6 million square meters of housing have been commissioned in the Moscow region since the beginning of the 5-year plan. The scale of construction of cultural and consumer facilities has increased considerably. The exodus of people from the countryside to the city has diminished as a result of the measures being taken, and the birthrate among rural families has increased.

All these favorable changes in the agrarian sector of the economy are nothing if not gratifying. It is well known, however, that the position in a number of areas of agriculture remains complex. In particular, the acute situation in the population's supply of certain foodstuffs has not been rectified.

A new stage in the development of the agrarian sector of the economy was opened by the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) plenum, which approved the long-term program for land reclamation with the aim of steadily increasing the country's food resources. It is planned to increase the area of irrigated and drained lands by 50 percent in a comparatively short period, which will make it possible to double crop production there. Every opportunity exists for fulfilling the plan. All that is necessary is to make the maximum rational use of it.

The people of Elektrostal are making their contribution to fulfilling the food program, the candidate deputy emphasized. In the past 4 years the city's industrial enterprises have produced machines, equipment, spares, and other machinery worth around R2 million, which they have supplied to the countryside.

Work connected with the sponsorship of sovkhozes in Yegoryevskiy Rayon has been noticeably stepped up. Almost R1.5 million has been spent on farm construction work alone.

What has been done so far is good. However, enterprises in Elektrostal can and must do even more to resolve this most important national economic problem, which includes accelerating land reclamation, V.V. Kuznetsov went on.

An extensive social program is being consistently implemented with the aim of improving all aspects of Soviet people's life. The real incomes of urban and rural workers have increased in the past 5 years. There have been improvements in pension provision and social insurance for working people and in the material living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans, and assistance to families with children has increased.

Housing is being built on a vast scale. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone 50 million Soviet people will have their housing conditions improved. I should think that there are quite a few occupants of new housing in this auditorium, the speaker said. After all, in the past 5 years over 12,500 familes in Elektrostal have received new apartments or improved housing conditions.

Furthermore, the appearance of the city itself has improved noticeably. Whenever you visit Elektrostal this is what strikes you most: New, well equipped residential districts and social, cultural, and consumer facilities have grown up. Modern new schools, children's institutions, and stores have been commissioned. A passenger transport enterprise has opened in the city, enabling improvements to be made in the shipment of people. We may hope that the modernization of the bakery, which the meeting has mentioned, will be completed in the near future.

Soviet people rightly link all their achievements with the tireless activity of the Communist Party, its Central Committee, and the Politburo, headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause and staunch fighter for communism and total unanimity, the working people of all union republics nominated K.U. Chernenko as their first-choice candidate deputy.

It gives me great satisfaction, V.V. Kuznetsov said, to convey to you and to all working people of Elektrostal ardent cordial greetings and best wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Konstantin Ustinovich has no doubt that the people of Elektrostal, displaying creative initiative, will make an even greater contribution by their selfless labor to fulfilling the party's plans for socialist creation. (This announcement was greeted with tumultuous prolonged applause).

As always, Communists are approaching the eldctions in a united bloc with nonparty people, offering a scientifically substantiated political platform that is understood and valued by all Soviet people, the candidate deputy emphasized. The CPSU's policy finds concentrated expression in the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on the whole range of problems forming the main content of the great and intensive work for the comprehensive and planned improvement of developed socialism. The party is consistently and confidently pursuing the general Leninist course: It is doing everything for the good of the people and expresses their interests, thoughts, and aspirations.

The following goals have been set as practical tasks of program importance: achieving a decisive improvement in the further intensification of social production, significantly accelerating scientific and technical progress, and ensuring that the country reaches the highest world standard in terms of labor productivity. The ways of resolving those tasks have also been determined. They are, above all, better management, more economical use of resources, and more productive work. Comrade K.U. Chernenko defined them in this concentrated and concise way in his speech to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session that examined the USSR's draft plan and budget for 1985. The recent second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified them and made them law.

The paramount task now is to organize precise and purposeful work to implement all that has been planned, the speaker said. For this it is necessary to set a fast pace, to intensify the general mood for practical action and high end results, and to ensure coordinated and efficient work by every collective. Special attention must be paid to those areas where people have been allowed to lag behind the 5-year plan targets. We must remember the party's demand that those who are lagging behind must catch up, those who are coping with the plan must match the frontrunners, and those who are out in front must not slacken the pace.

The major task now emerging in all its magnitude is that of intensifying the policy of thrift. Economy and thrifty management are not simply the slogan of the day but an organic component of an intensive economy. Nowadays the strictest thrift is a most important means of increasing production and an unalterable law of production and other spheres of life. Making savings, making every working kopek count, thriftily expending raw materials, fuel, and energy resources, and reducing the labor- and material-intensiveness of goods means managing economically, thriftily, and skillfully, and making the vast additional resources already at our disposal serve the people. This is far cheaper than building new enterprises.

There are many examples of truly thrifty management and economy, at enterprises and construction sites in your city, too, the candidate deputy observed. On the initiative of USSR Supreme Soviet deputy Anatoliy Romanovich Korotenkov, a steelmaker at the "Elektrostal" plant, and senior foreman Vladimir Ilich Naumochkin, the movement under the slogan "Personal efficiency accounts for all workers and teamleaders, a creative plan for all engineering and technical workers" is gathering momentum. Plants and construction sites have operational groups that monitor the economical consumption of electricity, gas, and other types of resources. Labor collectives everywhere have joined in the mass movement to do 2 days' work a year using saved materials, fuel, and raw materials. These important initiatives must now be constantly kept in mind and must be made nationwide in character and real results must be achieved every day in the saving of all types of resources.

The further activation of the nationwide struggle to increase organization, responsibility, and discipline and establish proper order at every work place is assuming key significance in the resolution of the large-scale tasks set by the party. It is appropriate to point out that your enterprises also display those positive trends increasingly clearly, V.V. Kuznetsov continued. The city's losses of working time fell by 8.5 percent in the past 4 years, and labor collective stability is increasing. Daily concern for working people in all matters great and small, attention to people, and good organization of labor, public catering, everyday life, and medical services: These are the main conditions required to secure these achievements.

However, I think you would agree that what has been achieved in terms of establishing order is just the beginning. There have been many examples where proper attention has not been paid to strengthening discipline.

At a number of enterprises in the city losses resulting from striking and other violations have not only not fallen but have even risen. In some collectives the campaign for discipline is just a facade covering a lack of prompt backup in the form of effective measures to improve production organization and workers' everyday lives and poorly supported in terms of day-to-day ideological and educational work and the search for new and more effective forms.

Party, soviet, and economic organs must step up their efforts to increase organization and discipline in production and all other spheres of life. The strengthening of discipline is not a one-shot campaign but a task for every day, which must be resolved at all levels and throughout the production chain, from worker to leader, by every available means: economic, legal, administrative, and educational.

Material and moral incentives must be further improved to ensure that each person's contribution is fairly assessed and that wage-leveling is prevented. Making wages and incomes strictly dependent on the real results of labor is an obligatory norm and a law of the economy of developed socialism. "No one in our country doubts or can doubt that payment and the distribution of benefits according to labor is the fairest way," Comarde K.U. Chernenko stresses. "Conversely, if there are deviations from this method, and if the notorious practice of wage-leveling flourishes people's consciences are understandably troubled, they view it as an injustice."

To live better we must work better. This truth must be embedded increasingly firmly in our lives and social consciousness.

The team form of labor organization is an important method of developing people's creative activeness and raising consciousness and discipline. There are 1.5 million teams operating in industry alone today, perhaps even more. Their practical activity convincingly shows that this is an effective way of increasing labor productivity and the most reliable method of combining the interests of the individual, the collective, and society.

There are examples of enterprises in Elektrostal that merit the most widespread dissemination, V.V. Kuznetsov noted. Take, for example, Mikhail Aleksandrovich Azarov's team at the "Elektrosal" Production Association, a team that you know well. People there have forgotten what shirking and violations of production discipline are. The team produces nothing but high-quality output. All members of the collective approach work in a proprietorial way and take form of labor organization of the city's industrial enterprises now covers almost 80 percent of workers, and at the "Elektrosal" metallurgical plant the figure is even higher.

It is appropriate to stress, however, that the development of collective forms of labor organization and incentive requires not only quantitative scope but also profound qualitative improvements. Economic leaders and party and soviet workers must treat advanced labor organization experience more responsibily and introduce it not in a haphazard way but systematically, in the light of the particular features of the production unit, and involving the workers themselves on a wide scale.

The present election campaign, the speaker continued, is being held under the sign of the further development of socialist people's power and the still wider involvement of citizens in the management of the affairs of the state and society. The main lever of people's power in our country is the soviet. Generated by the revolutionary creativity of the Russian proletariat during the 1905-1907 revolution in Russia and fired in the hearth of the severe trials that befell our country, the soviets have become a mighty political force of the state of the whole people.

Under the leadership of party organs, they focus and direct the creative energy of the broadest masses toward resolving vital socioeconomic and political tasks.

The party is constantly concerned with the expansion of the soviets' powers, with the consistent realization in their work of the Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration, and monitoring, and with ensuring that the soviets' sovereignty as enshrined in the USSR Constitution finds consistent expression in both the content and the style of their activity.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the essentially programmatic speech at the plenum by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gave powerful impetus to the development of socialist democracy and our state system. These documents put forward and substantiated a broad package of measures aimed at the maximum mobilization of the creative potential of Soviet people's power.

There have been positive changes in the activity of supreme soviets and local soviets since the Central Committee's April plenum. The work of sessions and standing commissions has become livelier, and their monitoring of the organs accountable to them has intensified. The soviets' ties with the population are being consistently strengthened, and work to carry out the voters' instructions is becoming more varied. Soviets have begun showing greater initiative and efficiency and are more actively increasing their efforts in resolving questions of economic and sociocultural building and of satisfying the populations needs and requirements.

These comments also apply fully to the Elektrostal City Soviet.

It must be acknowledged, however, that the rich potential of the organs of people's power is still by no means being fully used. This also applies to the Moscow Oblast and Elektrostal City soviets. In the light of present-day demands the organs of power must constantly improve their activity, increase the responsibility of officials, strive to fulfill the soviets' decisions and voters' instructions, and ensure the strict observance of the laws.

In this context, V.V. Kuznetsov dwelt on certain questions of further improving the soviets' activity. The party, he said, demands that soviets pay greater attention to questions of increasing the production, broadening the range, and improving the quality of consumer goods and drastically improving the population's services. There have recently been certain improvements including in Elektrostal. In the past 4 years the production of consumer goods has increased by almost one-fifth and 44 new items have gone into production. Children's bicycles produced by the "Elektrostaltyazhmash" Production Association are in great demand.

However, the urgency of the problems remains. All the city's enterprises and associations, irrespective of their departmental jurisdiction, must join in the production of high-quality goods and the provision of services to the population.

Considerable shortcomings exist in the organization of trade and in the work of the services sphere. A major share of the responsiblity for this is borne by those soviets, which fail to consider the population's increased demands. Nor, of course, should soviets overlook the tasks of improving medical services, transport operations, and public service provision in cities. The soviets must work increasingly energetically to improve the activity of cultural and sports institutions and broaden the range of work done in the place of residence. This form of work should be used far more extensively for the purpose of educating all strata of the population and of reaching out to every family and individual.

The practical implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform is an important area of soviets' work. This work is in full swing. It would be advisable to generalize all the valuable experience that has been accumulated in Elektrostal, to take measures to disseminate everything of use, to expose shortcomings, and to eliminate them more rapidly.

I should like to stress in particular the need to consolidate the cooperation between teachers and parents, the school and the family, and the school and labor collectives and to show a constant, informal [word illegible] about people's teachers, providing normal housing and living conditions for them and enhancing the prestige of the teaching profession.

The resolution of the tasks posed by the party are inseparable from the stepping up of the struggle against antitheses of the socialist way of life, the candidate deputy stated. It is particularly important to really step up the offensive against drunkenness, parasitism, and related crime. Of course there are no "remedial" measures capable at a stroke of doing away with such breaches of the law. But we do have instructive experience in this matter, as do you here. The experience of the city communications center, for example, shows that where the struggle against breaches of the law is conducted extensively, offensively, and by every available means -- both educational and administrative -- people forget about shirking, hooliganism, and getting drunk and a healthy moral atmosphere prevails in the collective. This experience must be disseminated more extensively and rapidly.

We must strive resolutely to drastically reduce and, ultimately, completely eliminate crime among minors. For this we must comprehensively encourage and develop tried and tested forms of work, direct and coordinate the work of accountable law enforcement organs more specifically and strictly, and establish an atmosphere of intolerance toward lawbreakers.

It goes without saying that everything to do with working, consumer services, and leisure conditions must be constantly kept in mind and on the agenda of soviet workers. The latter must maintain the closest contact with working people, experience their thoughts and concerns at first hand, and take prompt and appropriate measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Later in his speech V.V. Kuznetsov dwelt on certain questions of the international situation. While working tirelessly to resolve the tasks of peaceful creation, the Communist Party and Soviet state constantly focus their attention on international affairs take account of the specific features of the present-day world situation, and draw the appropriate conclusions from it, he noted. We are consistently and purposefully pursuing the Leninist foreign policy line formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress and Central Committee plenums with the aim of ensuring world peace and security and cooperation among the peoples, freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and curbing the arms race. The main result of this course, which meets the interests and aspirations of all the peoples, is clear: For 40 years Soviet people have been living under a peaceful, clear sky and working calmly to implement the imposing tasks of further strengthening the Soviet land's might.

During this time the international prestige of the Soviet Union has grown immeasurably and the position of socialism as the main bulwark of peace and progress has been consolidated. For almost 30 years now the Warsaw Pact, a voluntary alliance of sovereign states, has been standing guard over international security like and indestructible stronghold. The CEMA economic summit in Moscow and K.U. Chernenko's meetings with the party and state leaders of the socialist community countries provided further convincing confirmation of the strengthening cooperation among the fraternal states in all the main areas of political, economic, and cultural life.

Year by year ties with the liberation movements and with all the world's peace-loving and progressive forces have become stronger.

The principled, realistic, and comprehensively considered policy of the Soviet Union and the other community countries is of special significance in the present international situation, which has been acutely aggravated by the militarist, adventurist steps of the ruling circles of the United States and its allies. In the pursuit of world dominance the U.S. imperialist forces have launched the nuclear arms race on an unprecedented scale, are flagrantly flouting the peoples' right to independent development, and have declared a "crusade" against the socialist world.

The Soviet Union counters that provocative course with a clear and precise program aimed at averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind, preventing space militarization, and curbing the arms race.

This task is of historic importance. On the USSR's initiative a certain positive step has been taken along the path of resolving it. As we all know, the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear arms questions are due to begin in Geneva on 12 March. Their aim is to formulate effective agreements aimed at preventing the arms race in space and ending it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability. As the Soviet-U.S. joint statement notes, the ultimate goal of the sides' efforts in the arms limitation and reduction sphere is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. It is appropriate to stress here that the Soviet Union has consistently advocated such a solution since atomic weapons first appeared.

As K.U. Chernenko stated in his replies to a U.S. CNN TV correspondent's questions, there is a basis for holding serious and purposeful talks. The task now is to honor the agreement reached in Geneva and strictly adhere to all sections of it in practice. The Soviet delegation has been given precise instructions to work in this manner. We expect the same from the U.S. side.

Through the fault of the imperialist reactionary forces a dangerous situation persists in many parts of the world -- Central America, Africa, Asia, and the Near East. The U.S. missile invasion of Europe continues to fuel tension on the continent.

There is another point that it is important not to overlook: At the time of the 40th anniversary of the Crimea conference there has been a particular revival of activity among those people, on both sides of the Atlantic, furthermore, who are trying to question the inviolability of Europe's borders and who dislike the improvement of the political climate on the continent and the strengthening of mutual understanding among its peoples.

That is why it is vitally necessary to restore stability and security in Europe. It is necessary to firmly rebuff the various types of militarists and revanchists who refuse to take account of the political realities that took shape here after World War II and who are obessded with the illusory and futile idea of reversing the course of history.

While increasing our efforts in the struggle for peace and curbing the arms race, it is necessary, as the great Lenin taught us, to comprehensively strengthen the Soviet state's defense capability. Party and soviet organs must pay tireless attention to questions of young people's military-patriotic education and of preparing them for service in the Soviet Army and other aspects of work connected with strengthening the country's defense capability. And, of course, the most reliable guarantee of a peaceful life is our inspired, intensive, and highly productive labor.

In conclusion the speaker noted: Every passing day brings us closer to that truly historic date: the 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War, a victory won for the sake of peace and life on earth. The Soviet people's unparalleled feat in the battle against Hitlerite fascism will live forever in mankind's thankful memory.

We are people with peaceful plans and aspirations. The movement to fulfill the target for the final years of the 5-year plan and for the 5-year plan as a whole is developing increasingly actively in the country. The preparation for the 27th party congress is giving a powerful impetus to all our work. [Word illegible] organizations and labor collectives are now carrying out an exhaustive examination of what has been done and of what needs to be done in order to move forward even more confidently.

After cordially thanking the voters for their confidence in him, V.V. Kuznetsov expressed the confidence that Elektrostal's working people, led by the party organization, will achieve new successes, make a worthy contribution to the solution of the great and complex tasks facing them, and delight the motherland by their wonderful labor achievements. He gave an assurance that he would devote all his efforts, experience, and knowledge to his work to justify the high confidence placed in him and work tirelessly to implement the party's plans for the Soviet people's good.

V.V. Kuznetsov visited the "Elektrostal" plant, where he saw the new 350/250-section rolling mill, whose first phase has been commissioned at the enterprise.

A talk was held with leaders, engineering and technical staff, and workers at the plant. Attention was drawn to questions of the successful completion of the 5-year plan targets and to the need to accelerate the commissioning of new equipment, to make wider use of the achievements of scientific and technical invention, and to improve labor discipline. The talk touched on the activity of deputy groups, the implementation of the social program, and the improvement of workers' working and living conditions and the population's services.

V.V. Kuznetsov was accompanied by V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom, and V.S. Pestov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES LOCAL CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT

PM051041 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Goods for the People"]

[Text] Increasing consumer goods output is one of the main directions of the party's economic policy. All industrial sectors are becoming actively involved in the production of fine, high-quality consumer goods. Local industry has a special part to play here in providing for the needs of the population of a specific region in terms of the basic essential consumer goods.

A conference of local industry ministers and chiefs of union republic communist party central committee departments, held at the CPSU Central Committee, was devoted to the current tasks of increasing the sector's contribution to improving the people's well-being.

There was an analysis of local industry's reserves for expanding the production of consumer goods, especially consumer durables and household goods. In recent years its production potential has increased, its material and technical base has been strengthened, and local party bodies are now dealing with more specific questions relating to the improvement of the work of the sector's enterprises. Local industry is working steadily on the whole. However, the existing potential is not yet being fully realized. The conference noted that the RSFSR, Ukrainian, Georgian, Azerbaijani, and Turkmen Local Industry Ministries are lagging behind their 5-year-plan targets. The task is to raise the sector's activity to a new level and increase the responsibility both of leaders and planning, soviet, and party bodies for the fullest provision of popular and inexpensive consumer goods in constant demand for the population of the specific regions.

The conference pointed out that the quality of these articles is still the problem area. The proportion of products bearing the state Seal of Quality is an average 12 percent for the sector; an average of 4 percent have the "innovation" index; a considerable quantity of clothing, sundries made from textiles and metal, and gardening equipment has been rejected or downgraded. This situation is intolerable. When producing even the simplest goods the sector's working people must aspire to the highest quality standards, collaborate more closely with trade organizations, and be responsive to demand and react to it in a practical way.

The conference participants paid close attention to questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress in local industry. They discussed the elaboration of the modern concept of its technical development in every republic in order to ensure that the sector's outlook corresponds completely to the spirit of the times. Practical steps have to be taken to improve the technical and organizational standard of work places at enterprises. At the same time, it is necessary to improve home forms of labor organization.

The multisectorial structure and mobile nature of most production processes in local industry and the proximity of the production unit to the consumer market: All this is intended to help the sector make much greater use of noncentralized material resources, such as local raw materials and industrial waste.

Central planning and economic bodies and local party and soviet bodies must take a closer look at the sector's needs, provide the necessary assistance, and make stricter demands on ministry apparatus personnel, ministry collegiums, and enterprise leaders in terms of the efficient fulfillment of plans. Consumer demand for basic necessities must be satisfied on the whole by local industry in every region.

The conference was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. CPSU Central Committee department chiefs F.I. Mochalin and Ya. I. Kabkov and other senior officials attended the conference.

PRAVDA CARRIES REVIEW OF BOOK ON FOREIGN TRADE

PM051552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 85 First Edition p 4

[V. Volkov "Bookshelf" article: "For Businesslike Cooperation"]

[Text] A book compiled by a collective of specialists -- V.S. Alkhimov, V.A. Brykin, G.K. Zhuravlev, G.I. Marchuk, Ya.P. Ryabov, and O.A. Chukanov (footnote) ("Businesslike Cooperation in the Interests of Peace and Progress") ["Delovoye Sotrudnichestvo v Interesakh Mira i Progressa"], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1984) will be of substantial help to readers interested in the current state and prospects for development of our country's foreign economic ties.

The USSR's economic relations with foreign states, as the work indicates, are distinguished by growing scope and complexity. In 1983 our country's foreign trade turnover exceeded R127 billion, having more than quadrupled in a decade. The Soviet Union's economic and technical cooperation with other countries has developed into an independent channel.

About 3,000 economic projects have been constructed or modernized abroad with assistance from our organizations. Increasingly broad use of currency and financial levers is made in foreign economic ties.

The book promotes the idea that, thanks to the Leninist course of the party and the government aimed at the constructive development of international economic ties, we have not only ensured a mutually advantageous economic effect; this course also represents a serious contribution to resolving the task of safeguarding and strengthening peace.

The authors examine in sequence the basic forms of the USSR's businesslike cooperation with other states -- the fraternal socialist states, developing states, and capitalist states. In doing so, they devote particular attention to cooperation with the socialist countries and the process and problems of socialist economic integration.

A significant part of the book is devoted to a review of our foreign economic ties with developing countries. The data cited in the book confirm that these relations are truly equal and mutually advantageous and that they help consolidate the economic and political autonomy of young independent states.

The USSR's large-scale and long-term cooperation with capitalist countries has become increasingly widespread over the last few decades, while economic relations with many of them have risen to a qualitatively new level, going beyond the framework of traditional trade. The need to develop such cooperation further is felt particularly acutely under today's complex international conditions. Many sober-minded representatives of business circles in the West agree with this.

Nevertheless, the policy of aggressive imperialist circles is raising increasingly new artificial barriers along the path toward this goal. But there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation. The future belongs to them.

PRICE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VIEWS PRICE STABILITY

LD041845 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 4 TASS -- The earnings of factory and office workers in the Soviet Union have nearly doubled over the past two decades, while the index of retail prices has gone up by only ten points, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Prices Committee.

The Soviet state, he stressed, does its utmost to ensure that every Soviet citizen could afford basic foods, housing, every day services, medical aid, education, cinema, theatre, museums and municipal transport.

Nikolay Glushkov recalled that the prices of basic foods have remained unchanged in the USSR for thirty years now, of meat and dairy produce -- for more than twenty years, the rate of the housing rent -- for over half a century now. The housing rent together with the pay for the utilities makes roughly three-five percent of the average worker's pay. It does not make even a third of the state's spending on the maintenance of housing.

When purchasing meat and dairy produce at shops, the Soviet people pay for them only a part of what the state has to pay to keep up low prices. More than 40 billion roubles a year are set aside from the budget for donation to this end.

Apart from that, Nikolay Glushkov said, retail prices have been cut five times and seasonal sales of goods have been carried out several times over the past two years. As a result the population gained a total of more than nine billion roubles.

Against the background of economic upheavals in most capitalist states, where inflation has practically gone out of control, the stability of prices in the USSR is one of the most important achievements of the socialist economic management system. In the USSR, where mills, factories, banks and land belong to the society through the state, and the whole profit of the enterprises also belongs to the society, the state redistributes these profits through its budget in everybody's interests. Therefore there are no people in the USSR who could not afford learning or medical aid, there are no jobless people, Nikolay Glushkov stressed.

EDITORIAL ON RAILROAD SHORTCOMINGS, PROBLEMS

PM061501 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Steel Arteries of the Economy"]

[Excerpts] Much now depends on how the railmen succeed in overcoming the difficulties of this year's hard winter. There are many examples to show that they are worthily passing this crucial test. At the same time, by no means all the collectives are withstanding the test of their preparedness for the winter. In January-February, on such railroads as the West Siberian, the Kemerovo, the Krasnoyarsk, the Volga, and the Alma-Ata, they failed to meet the bad weather with a higher standard of management of operational work and efficient utilization of rolling stock and the network's overall capacity. As a result, in a number of cases the shipment of oil, coal, timber, and mineral fertilizers was delayed.

These hiccups were not, of course, caused only by the frosts. On the abovementioned railroads and certain others, the symptoms that all was not well were manifested back in the fall.

The bad weather conditions only exacerbated shortcomings in their activity. It is therefore necessary for all sections of the railroads to immediately outline concrete measures to impose efficient order in the organization of train movements and improve the work of the locomotive and freightcar pool.

The urgent need of the development of many production sectors dictates the railmen's immediate task: to make the greatest possible efforts to ensure that all collectives achieve the planned pace by March or April and improve the existing laggardness in shipments.

In the current 5-year plan the material and technical base of railroad transport is being developed intensively. The sector has received a considerable quantity of modern electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, freightcars, and passenger cars. The efficient utilization of fixed capital is a very important matter today. As yet there is no room for complacency here. In particular, targets for speeding up freightcar turnover and increasing the productivity of locomotives and the speed of train movements are not being fulfilled.

The state of the freightcar pool is causing concern. Because of the deterioration in the inspection and repair of freightcars at shunting yards last year, for instance, there was a considerable increase in the number of canceled trains, and there continue to be instances of trains being halted en route because of the unsatisfactory technical condition of the freightcars and unrepaired freightcars being transferred from one railroad to another, which involves the diversion of a large amount of effort and resources. It is the railmen's duty to ensure that the planned number of freightcars is supplied in full to cater to all national economic freight.

The full satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for shipments requires the introduction of fundamentally new technical facilities and technologies on the railroads, the elimination of heavy manual labor everywhere, the improvement of working conditions for members of a number of the leading professions, and the creation of automated work stations for them. The mass production of more powerful locomotives must be organized and systems for remote control of locomotives on trains of increased weight and great length must be introduced.

By virtue of its specific nature, railroad transport more than any other sector of the national economy needs a high level of discipline always and in everything, the correct selection, placing, and education of cadres, and constantly increasing exactingness toward them. To fulfill plan targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole is the prime duty of the railmen, a matter of their professional honor and lofty responsibility for the country's economic life.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1633 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD060802 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series on March 5, 1985.

"Cosmos-1633" carries scientific equipment to continue space exploration.

It has been inserted into a flight path with the following parameters: initial period of revolution - 97.7 minutes, maximum distance from earth (apogee) - 671 kilometers, minimum distance (perigee) - 641 kilometers, inclination of the orbit - 82.5 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the sputnik has radio systems for the precise measuring of the orbit's parameters and a radio telemetry system for beaming data concerning the operation of the instruments and the scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally. The coordinating-and-computing center is processing the incoming information.

JOINT SOCIALIST NUCLEAR RESEARCH PLAN CONFIRMED

LD281744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 28 Feb 85

[Text] A new 5-year plan for the development of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research for 1986-90 was confirmed today by the committee of plenipotentiary representatives of the governments of the 11 socialist member-countries of this international scientific center.

Academician Bogolyubov, director of the institute, Twice Hero of Socialist Labor, who delivered a report, noted that in the current 5-year plan a powerful experimental technical base has been developed in Dubna that will make it possible to continue fundamental and applied work. A unique base, installation, a fast neutron pulsed reactor, commissioned last year, will be supplemented in the following 5-year plan by a new injector, a linear induction accelerator, which will make it possible to considerably expand the sphere of research. The plan for the international collective's work also includes the creation of a nucleotron, a superconducting accelerator by means of which it will be possible to accelerate nuclei of virtually all the elements in the Mendeleyev Table, right up to uranium. Thanks to this, residualist nuclear physics, the home of which is Dubna, will be further developed.

Great attention in the coming years will be devoted to increasing the capacity of the central computer center in the institute and the instrument centers of the laboratories and intensifying applied work using the results of fundamental research in related spheres of science and technology -- medicine geology, biology, metallurgy, and ecology.

KURKOTKIN ATTENDS ARMY WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

PM061524 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 85 Second Edition p 1

["Our correspondent" report: "Ceremonial Soiree"]

[Text] A ceremonial soiree has been held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army to mark 8 March, International Women's Day. The guests of women working and serving in the Soviet Army and Navy included Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services; Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel B. Bolynov, USSR pilot-cosmonaut; front-line soldiers; production front-rankers; and artists.

Lt Gen D. Volkogonov read a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, and Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. Chukhnyuk, veteran of the Great Patriotic War; V. Khetagurova, active participant in the opening up of the Far East in the thirties; and others spoke of their reminiscences.

The soiree ended with a gala concert.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE DEFENSE DETAILED

LD051122 Vilnus Domestic Service in Russian 1231 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Commentary by Inspector [name indistinct] of the Medical Protection Branch of the Lithuanian SSR Civil Defense]

[Text] [passage indistinct] With the emergence of centers of bacterial attack [porazheniye], quarantine or observation is introduced, that is, a system of special limiting measures carries out to prevent the spread of infectious disease in the contamination centers. The period of quarantine or observation is fixed bearing in mind the maximum incubation period of the disease. It is calculated from the moment of the hospitalization of [word indistinct] sick people and the completion of (disinfection?).

The duration of the effect of a bacterial attack is directly dependent on the survival of pathogenic organisms in the surroundings. For instance, the pathogenes of cholera survive up to [word indistinct] days, [words indistinct], the pathogenes of Siberian plague survive in the soil up to (?5) years.

Self and mutual aid in a bacterial attack center include a number of antiepidemic, prophylactic, and medical hygienic measures that must be carried out independently by the population. Timely implementation of these measures by each person will make it possible to prevent, or greatly reduce, the spreading of infectious diseases among the population.

Self and mutual aid provide for the implementation of measures aiming at preventing the emergence, spread, and elimination of infectious diseases caused by bacteria in national economic objects, hostels, houses, apartments, and in the family.

The population must be able to carry out all prophylactic, medical hygienic, and antiepidemic measures: hermetization of living, production, educational, and other accommodations;

The protection of food products, water, household articles, and tools at work; timely use of protective buildings and means of individual protection; the preparation of [word indistinct]; the maintaining of clean [word indisntinct], body and clothing; the maintenance of cleanliness in living, production and [word indistinct] premises and at trade and public catering enterprises, the destruction of rodents, flies, fleas, and bed-bugs; [word indistinct] prophylactics in accordance with the directives of medical workers in the places of residence and work; disinfection of flats, staircases, yards, food products, water, clothing, footwear, personal articles, furniture, kitchen utensils, etc; timely exposure of the disease in the family, house, hostel, at production and informing the corresponding medical institutions; the prevention from infection in oneself and those close to oneself while taking care of those suffering from infectious diseases; [words indistinct].

After the enemy's use of bacteriological weapons there will be no immediate signs of infection among the population. These will appear only after several hours, days and, possibly, weeks. Therefore the first protective measure must be to prevent bacteria from coming into contact with the respiratory and digestive organs or the skin. For this purpose individual protective means are used: gas masks and protective clothing. When gas masks are not available respiratory organs are protected from bacteria by respirators, gauze bandages, antidust masks; eyes can be protected by antidust glasses. When special sets of protective clothing are not available, the skin can be protected by waterproof overcoats, shawls, capes, overalls, boots, ordinary gloves, etc.

Collective means of protection are reliable protective measures against bacteriological weapons: shelters and refuges. After leaving a shelter or refuge one must immediately disinfect production and educational premises, flats, and also take an active part in destroying rodents and insects, which can be carriers of infectious diseases. This work is carried out under the guidance of medical workers.

Then the whole population is subjected to medical treatment [sanitarnaya obrabotka], partial or complete, with a change of housing, clothing, and footwear.

The population must strictly observe the medical and antiepidemic regime established at the center of a bacterial attack.

VOLGA MILITARY DISTRICT OFFICER IDENTIFIED

PM061627 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 March in its Second Edition front-pages a report by Lieutenant Colonel M. Ziyeminsh entitled "Draftees Rally." Lieutenant General Ye. Leonov is identified as "deputy commander of the Volga Military District."